

# THE AMERICAN School Board Journal

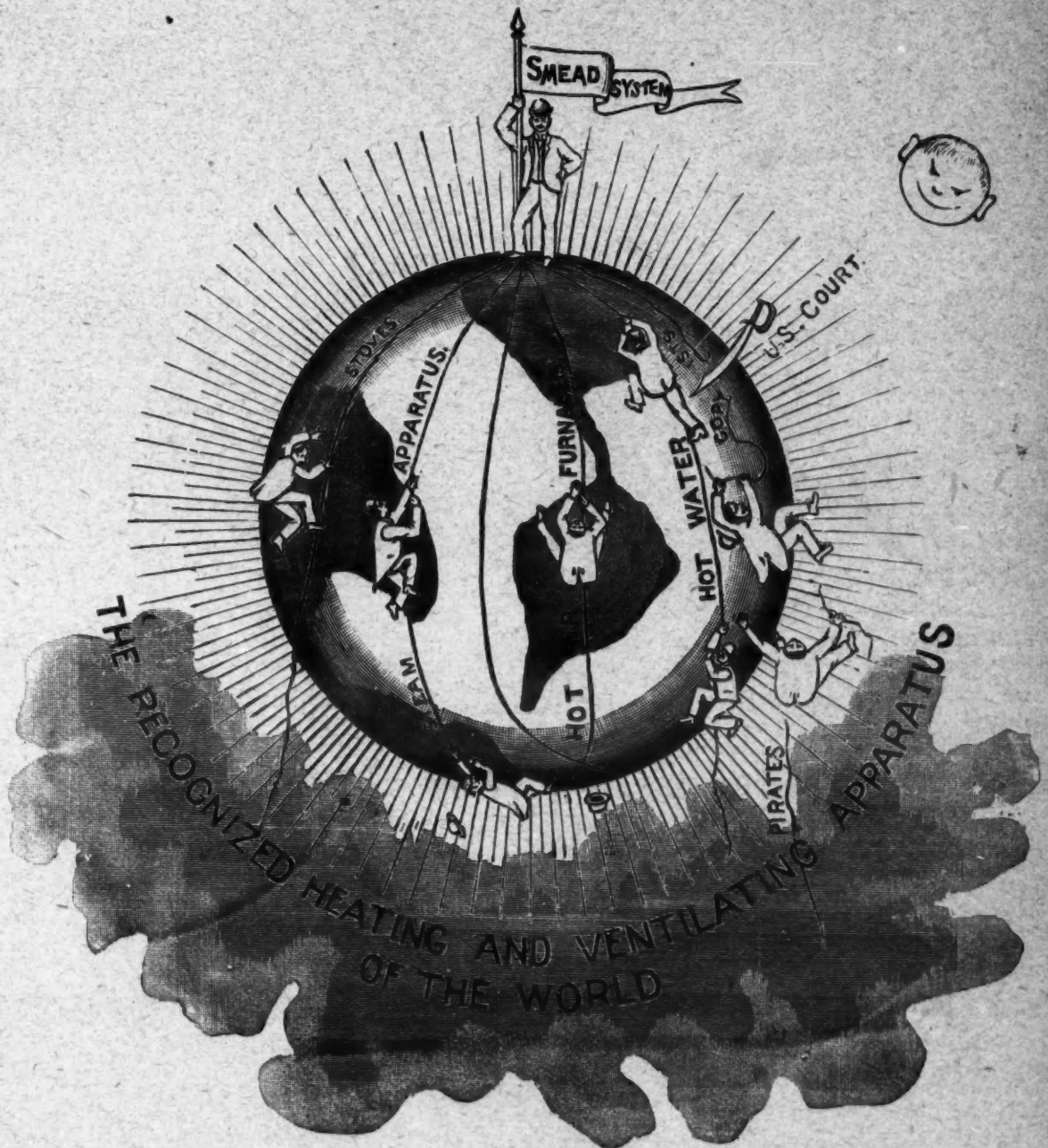
VOL. V.

NEW YORK, APRIL, 1893.

No. 4.



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PRIMARY



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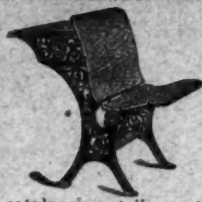


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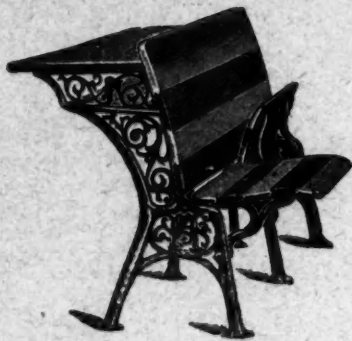
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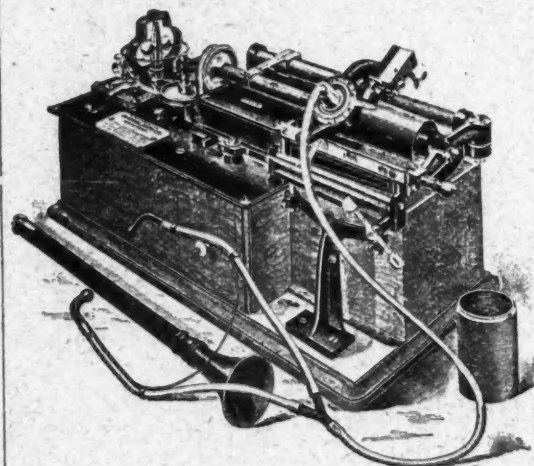
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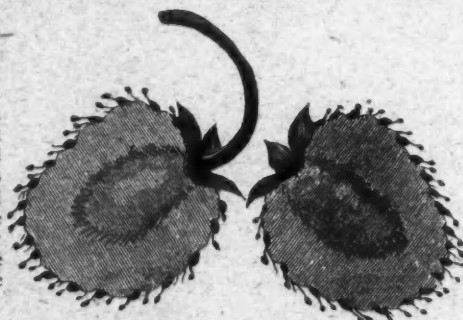
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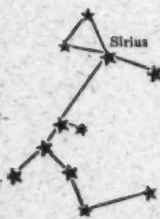
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# THE AMERICAN

**We Report the Important Transactions of every School Board in the United States and Canada.**

NEW YORK, APRIL, 1893.

No. 4.

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Two bills appropriating \$75,000 each for construction of new state normal school buildings at Cheney and Ellensburg.

Two bills placing all state normal schools on uniform basis and giving legal value to their diplomas.

Amending laws governing schools in cities of 10,000 inhabitants and upward.

To establish a state normal school in Whatcom county.

To compel all public schools to float the American flag during school hours.

For a constitutional amendment allowing school land funds to be invested in school district boards.

To pay for improvements made upon school lands.

For compulsory education and requiring all schools to maintain at least four months' school each year and all graded schools in incorporated cities and towns at least seven months.

Changing manner of apportioning school funds.

To allow country superintendents mileage for but one trip annually in visiting schools.

Making school tax a state tax, to allow each child \$10 per annum.

Forbidding formation of school districts having less than four square miles of land, except they are able to maintain six months' school.

To allow \$1,200 clerk hire to state superintendent.

To make division of moneys between old and new districts date from granting of petition forming new district.

To change date of annual school election to first Monday in June; directors to take office first Monday in July, and clerk to take office first Monday in August.

School clerks to take annual census any time in June and make annual report before July 15.

School officers to file attested signatures with county treasurer.

Requiring county treasurer to turn back into unapportioned school fund for reapportionment any unexpended balances standing at the close of the school year to the credit of any district, if such balances exceed in size the sum given to such district by the April apportionment.

Restraining directors from creating indebtedness payable out of general school fund greater than amount of April apportionment, without vote of district.

To pay teachers per diem (\$2) and mileage (10 cents) for attendance at annual teachers' institute.

A bill was introduced in the Indiana legislature which compels the attendance at school of children between the ages of six and sixteen years, six months out of the year providing there is that much school in the district. It is made the duty of the township trustee to enroll all pupils of school age. The teacher is required to keep a record of the attendance of each pupil. Any parent or guardian refusing to comply with the provisions of the bill is liable to a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100. The teacher is required to report to the trustee any violations of the law and the trustee must make the affidavit upon which to base a prosecution. Any failure of the teacher or trustee to comply with the requirements devolving upon them renders them liable to the same penalties prescribed for parents and guardians.

Printed slips containing suggestions for legislation on the school question, and apparently expressing the views held by Archbishop Ireland on that subject, are being received through the mails by clergymen, educators and prominent laymen of every creed. It is said that these slips are being circulated throughout the whole country. Following is a copy of one of them received in this city:

1. The city and state might affiliate parochial schools to the public schools, the secular education being under the state or city superintendent.
2. The parochial school buildings might be rented at a nominal price to the State.
3. The teachers could be Catholic, holding their

certificates from the public commissioners, who would have the right to examine both teachers and pupils any time.

A large number of parents in Missouri have joined in asking the legislature to fix the school age from 4 to 20.

A bill is being prepared to be introduced in the Wisconsin legislature which will provide for an increased allowance by the state to cities maintaining schools for the deaf and dumb. At present the allowance is \$100 a year for every pupil in the school. The bill will increase the amount to \$150.

Schools that will be benefited by the bill are Wausau, La Crosse and Milwaukee. The need of an increased appropriation is shown by the fact that the cost of maintaining the school in Milwaukee last year was \$5,243 while the fund received from the state was only \$3,125. Even then the corps of teachers was much smaller than was required.

The class of work is such that each teacher can teach only a small number of pupils. The pupil is taught to speak and not to use the peculiar hand alphabet as formerly. The system has for its basis the movement of the lips alone. The school in Milwaukee was founded by the Phonological society and afterward turned over to the city. It is the same society recognizing the need of more teachers which is instrumental in the movement to secure a larger appropriation.

A bill has been introduced in the Illinois legislature by representative Stringer as a substitute for the Edwards law. It is not arbitrary and would not work a hardship on widows depending on the work of their children for support. The first two sections of this bill read:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the people of the state of Illinois, represented in the general assembly, That every person having control of any child, between the ages of 7 and 14 years, shall annually cause such child to attend for at least sixteen weeks some public or private day school wherein are taught the elementary branches of learning, eight weeks of which attendance shall be within the first five months of such school year. Provided that the school year under this act shall commence with the first day of September and end with the last day of June; and provided further, that this act shall not apply in a case where the child has been or is being otherwise instructed for a like period of time in the elementary branches of education, or whose physical or mental condition renders his or her attendance impracticable or inexpedient, or who is excused for sufficient reason by any competent court of record.

SEC. 2. For every neglect of such duty as prescribed by section 1 of this the person so offending shall forfeit to the use of the public schools of the city, town or district in which such child resides, a sum not less than \$1 nor more than \$20, and shall stand committed until such fine and costs of suit are paid.

Sections 3 and 4 provide for truant officers, and says that when a truant is found he or she shall be arrested and taken not to a jail, but to the parents who shall determine what school the child shall attend.

The fifth section provides for the defeat of fraud and reads as follows:

SEC. 5. Any person having control of a child, who, with intent to evade the provisions of this act, shall make a willful false statement concerning the age of such child or the time such child has attended school shall for such offense forfeit a sum not less than \$3 nor more than \$20 for the use of public schools for such city or district.

The Alleghany, Pa., school board recently adopted resolutions requesting members of the legislature from that district to endeavor to have the act of June 11, 1885, for cities of the third class re-enacted for cities of the second class. The act provides that the secretary of the board shall not be a member. A resolution was also adopted requesting the legislative members to endeavor to have a commission appointed to codify the school laws.

## WHAT THE COURTS SAY.

## LAST MONTHS DECISIONS BEARING ON SCHOOL BOARDS.

An act of the city charter of St. Louis, Mo., provides that all elections by the people shall be by ballot, and that the elected officers shall be sworn not to disclose how any one voted, unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding. In all cases of contested elections, the ballots may be counted and examined, as may be prescribed by law. Another act provides that the trial and determining of contested elections of all public officers shall be by the courts of law, in the manner provided by the general assembly. In the recent suit of O'Connell v. Board of President etc. of St. Louis Public Schools it was held that an election as director of the school board of St. Louis under the act that such election shall be held by all qualified voters of the district in an election of a public officer by the people, and hence the ballot boxes used in such election cannot be opened and the ballots inspected except by an order of the court in a case of contested election, prosecuted under a statutory law.

In a recent suit it was decided that a contract of employment of a teacher entered into on behalf of the district by the director and treasurer, will bind the district though the moderator was not consulted concerning it.

In an action against a school district by a material man for the value of materials furnished a contractor for the erection of a school house, the complaint alleged that the district by its duly authorized directors entered into the contract for the building of the school house, it was decided that this was not an allegation that the directors were authorized by vote of the district to build, but merely referred to the official character of the persons who executed the contract.

A law of Illinois provides that township school trustees may change the school districts only on petition of the voters therein. A later law provides that any city or district whose schools are managed under any special act may reorganize under the general school law, in which case the "trustees shall proceed to redistrict the township or townships in such manner as shall suit the wishes and convenience of a majority of the inhabitants." In a suit of People v. Ricker it was held that a petition of the voters was not necessary to empower the trustees of a township which had so reorganized to redistrict the township.

## SCHOOL BOARDS MAKE THEM.

## NEW RULES AND REGULATIONS EVERY WHERE.

The school board of San Francisco, Cal., adopted the following rule, at a recent meeting: That no money for any purpose whatever shall be collected from the pupils of any school by the teachers thereof without first having obtained permission from this board.

The following was introduced at a meeting of the San Francisco school board. No person related to any member of this board, either by consanguinity or marriage, shall be eligible to the position of teacher in the public schools of the city and county of San Francisco.

The school board of Jersey City, N. J., has adopted the following resolution. That no smoking be allowed in any school building under the control of the board, and it shall be the duty of all employees of this board to report to the principal of their schools, or to this board, any violation of this rule.

The school board of Auburn, N. Y., recently adopted new rules regarding non-resident pupils: The tuition fees required to be paid by non-resident pupils must hereafter be paid to the superintendent before the pupils are admitted to the schools.

The school board of Syracuse, N. Y., has adopted the American system of physical culture for the city schools. The salary to be paid the teachers has been fixed at \$800 for the first year, and an advance of \$100 a year until the limit of \$1,000 is reached.



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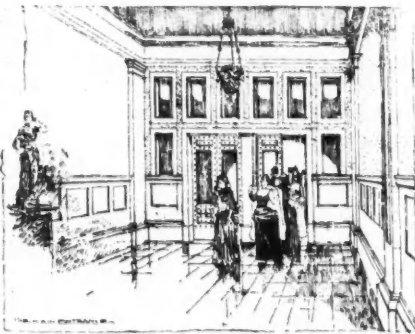


BOARD OF EDUCATION AND PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING.

NEW SCHOOL BOARD BUILDING.

A COSTLY STRUCTURE ERECTED BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

Above we present an illustration showing the new school board building now in course of construction at St. Louis, Mo. The cost of the large edifice, exclusive of all extras, such as electric wiring and heating, elevators, etc., was \$345,000. The cost of heating, lighting, etc., amounted to \$51,000 and over. The ground upon which it stands was for years occupied by the old Benton



ENTRANCE TO READING ROOM.

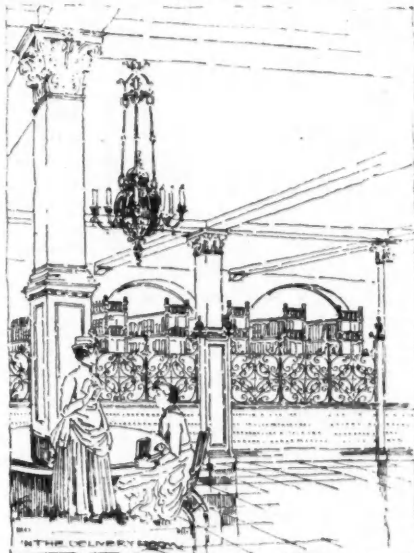
School and when it was demolished the value of the property was about \$900 per foot. The ground therefore is worth in the neighborhood of \$300,000, thus making the entire investment over \$700,000. The first four floors of the building has been leased to a prominent wholesale dry goods house for a



READING ROOM—PERIODICALS.

term of three years, with the privilege of a renewal of three years. The fifth floor is occupied by the school board offices and a session room of the board. The offices and board room have been elegantly carpeted, the furniture is of the most modern and solid character, having been made to order in accordance with specifications furnished by the government, for furniture to be used in some of its best and most expensively furnished offices. The sixth and seventh stories are occupied by the public library which, it is said, is the best equipped library in the country at the present time. No effort has been spared to

secure every modern appliance that will facilitate the issuing and receiving of books to the best features of all the most prosperous public as well as private libraries in this country have been incorporated into a system under which the public library is now conducted. There is an improvement on foot to make the library, which is now supported by the board of public schools, to a public library in every sense within the next year. It is said that a special tax will be levied for its support.



DELIVERY ROOM.

The bill for free text books now before the Michigan legislature provides that school boards are required to purchase the books and loan them to the pupils in attendance, free of charge, or sell at slight advance above cost. They may enter in contract, but the price shall not exceed the lowest price granted to any state, county, township, school district or individual or corporation in the United States, provided that if lower prices are conceded to any other district or board a further reduction shall be granted. The board shall not expend a sum greater than \$1 for each person residing in the district after one year. The county auditor and chairman of the board of county commissioners constitute the county board of education and they shall prescribe the text books.

The Williamsport, Pa., school has passed a resolution requesting their Senator and Representatives in the legislature to oppose the passage of a compulsory free text book bill.



RICHARD BARTHOLDT, M. C.,  
Ex-President School Board, St. Louis, Mo.

A SAVING ON TEXT BOOKS.

The free text book system has been introduced in the public schools of McKeesport, Pa., and is, it is claimed, an annual saving of nearly \$2,500, as illustrated by the following table compiled by Secretary J. D. Foster, of the board of school controllers:

Books Purchased.	Retail Prices.	BOOKS IN USE.	Prices to Board.	Wholesale Cost to Board.	Retail Cost through Board.
2,820	\$ 35	Double Ruled Slates	\$ 19	\$ 585 80	\$ 987 00
600	30	Double No. Slates.....	16	96 00	180 00
661	25	1st Readers.....	20	132 20	165 25
872	40	2d Readers.....	28	244 16	348 80
1,006	50	3d Readers.....	40	402 40	503 00
475	60	4th Readers.....	52	247 00	285 00
130	1 20	5th Readers.....	72	93 0	156 00
250	75	Advanced Grammars	48	120 00	187 50
475	45	Introduc. Grammars	32	192 00	213 75
749	40	Health Primers.....	24	179 76	299 60
696	65	Young People's Physiology.....	40	278 40	452 40
384	1 25	Physiology Steele's...	80	307 20	480 00
689	65	Elem'tary Geography	44	303 16	446 85
376	1 45	Advance'd Geography	1 00	376 00	545 20
		Barnes History.....	80	158 40	247 50
198	1 25	Modern Speller.....	16	174 56	272 75
1,091	25	Stod. Int.....			
551	45	Arithmetic.....	35	192 85	247 95
713	85	Sheldon's Arithmetic	54	385 02	606 05
144	1 40	Alg'br's Wentworth's Geometry.....	1 00	144 00	201 60
			1 13	45 20	56 00
40	1 40	Myer's General.....			
25	1 90	History.....	1 35	33 75	47 50
25	1 10	Beginner's Latin.....	90	22 50	27 50
		Latin Grammar.....	1 08	21 60	28 00
20	1 40	Cesars.....	1 12	12 32	15 40
11	1 40	Phys. Science.....	1 00	40 00	56 00
40	1 40	Lockwood's.....			
50	1 40	Latins in English.....	1 00	50 00	70 00
51	90	Palmer's El. Book'ng	58	29 58	45 90
48		Palmer's Blanks.....	40	19 20	31 20
	65	Kellog's.....			
25	1 50	Literature.....	1 00	25 00	37 50
16	1 20	Young's Class Book ..	84	13 44	19 20
12	1 20	Clark's Civil Law.....	84	10 08	14 40
6	1 40	White's Greek Lesson	1 08	6 48	8 40
6	1 90	Goodwin's Gr. Grammar.....	1 35	8 10	11 40
6	1 10	C. & D. Beginners Latin.....	90	5 40	6 60
12	1 10	Theory of Accounts ..	90	10 80	13 20
		Tach'g'y.....	70	8 40	12 00
12	1 00	Sketch Books.....	22 1/2	18 90	25 20
84	30	Beginner Reader.....			
300	18	No. 1.....	12 1/2	37 50	54 00
300	18	Begin'r Reader No. 2	21 1/2		
				\$5,018 26	\$7,459 69
Amount saved over previous year.....				\$2,441 34	
				\$7,459 60	\$6,469 60

The board of Education of Columbus, O., committee on text books is investigating a complaint made against a book dealer who charged a pupil \$1.25 for an 81-cent physiology. The dealer gives as his reason for charging the higher price that the book has never been adopted in the course of study.



## RECENT TEXT BOOK ADOPTIONS.

Milwaukee, Wis. Das Wesentliche der deutschen Grammatik, von A. W. Spanhoofd.

New Haven, Conn. Supplementary reading: House of Seven Gables, Princess, Ivanhoe, Macaulay's Byron, Thackeray's English Humorists of the Eighteenth Century, Lady of the Lake, Childe Harold, Alhambra, Immersee, L'Arrabbiata, La Petite Fadette, Le Conscriit de 1813, Bilderbuch Ohne Bilder.

Emporia, Kas. Bailey's Arithmetic, for use in the high school.

Malden, Mass. Walker's Topographical Atlas of Massachusetts.

Salt Lake City. Barnes' Complete Geography.

Springfield, O. Cornell's Physical Geography.

Pawtucket, R. I. Whiting system of music.

Malden, Mass. Goldsmith's Geographical Magazine.

Brockton, Mass. Beginners' Greek, for use in the high school.

Somerville, Mass. Young's Astronomy, Green's Zoology.

The board of education of Columbus, O., recently adopted Gray's school and field Botany, Steel's Physiology, and Fiske's Civil Government, for use in the schools.

## TEXT BOOK NEWS.

A free text-book bill has been recommended for passage in the North Dakota legislature, with an amendment providing that the system shall not be in force except in the counties adopting it by a popular vote.

Ira Eaton and J. C. Thomas for many years with the American Book Co., have severed their connection with that concern and taken a position with the Werner Publishing Co.

It has been estimated that it would cost \$55,000 to provide free text books to the pupils attending the public schools of Milwaukee, as proposed by a bill now before the Wisconsin legislature.

A text book bill now before the Oregon legislature provides for the compilation of a state series of text books, consisting of one speller, three readers, one arithmetic, one geography and one United States history. The sum of \$20,000, or so much of it as is necessary, is appropriated for the compilation, and \$50,000 or so much of it as is necessary, for the printing of the books. The books are to be sold to the school children of the state at a price not to exceed an advance of 10 per cent. over first cost. When the compilation is completed, the state board of education is to advertise for bids for the printing, and, after three months, let the work to the lowest responsible bidder, who is required to give bonds in the sum of \$25,000 for the faithful performance of his contract. The \$50,000 appropriated for the printing is known as a revolving fund, and will be returned to the state treasury, the actual expenditure being the \$20,000 for the compiling. All dealers will be allowed to handle the books, but must not charge more than the 10 per cent advance over cost. After the system has been in use for four years, the people of the will decide state whether it shall be continued.

The Rahway, N. J., board of education received a communication from the American Book Company, that they were not the publishers of Sheldon's Arithmetic and mailed copies of Barnes' Geographies for examination.

Quen & Co., Philadelphia has issued a clearance list of second hand and other reduced goods including microscopes, objectives, accessories, section instruments, lenses, etc. Those interested should write for a list.

It is stated that the free text book bill now before the Kansas legislature will be brought by the Atchison school board. It is said that the passage of the bill would be a sad blow to the public school system in the larger cities of the state. It would place the graded schools of the large towns on a

level with the county schools none of which maintain a graded system.

The attention of members of the New York City Board of Education has been called by physicians to the danger of the transmission of contagious diseases through the use of text-books in the public schools.

During the past year a free text book system was introduced in the first four grades of the Washington, D. C., city schools and it is said that the new plan has proven very satisfactory.

The Holyoke, Mass., school board recently adopted "The Enterpean," a music book published by Silver, Burdett & Co., for use in the high school of that city.

## MINNESOTA AT LAST.

## THE LEGISLATURE PASSES A NEW TEXT BOOK LAW.

The question of free text books which has been of absorbing interest for some months in the State of Minnesota has at last been passed by the legislature. The following is a full text of the bill:

Section 1. The board of trustees or board of education of each and every school district in the State of Minnesota is hereby authorized and empowered to select, adopt or contract for the text books needful for the use of the school or schools under its charge; and the said board of trustees or board of education shall have power to purchase the text books selected or contracted for, and provide for the loan, free of charge or sale, at cost of such text books to the pupils in attendance at such school or schools.

Provided, that no adoption or contract shall be for a period of less than three (3) years nor more than five (5) years, during which time the text books so selected, adopted or contracted for shall not be changed.

Section 2. Before any publisher, or publishers, shall enter or attempt to enter into any contract for the sale of text books, as herein provided, they shall file with the superintendent of public instruction of the State of Minnesota a list of their books, and the lowest prices at or for which they will sell any or all of such books to any board of trustees in the State of Minnesota, and they, the said publishers, shall deposit with the superintendent of public instruction a sample copy of each book so listed, which shall represent in style of binding, mechanical execution, general make up and matter the book or books they offer to sell to the board of trustees at or for the prices so listed, and in no case shall prices be raised above said listed prices as filed.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the state superintendent of public instruction to furnish a certified copy of the list of books and prices filed, in accordance with the provisions of section two of this act, to the district clerk of each common school district in the State of Minnesota.

Sec. 4. Whenever five or more legal voters of any common school district in the State of Minnesota shall petition the board of trustees to submit to the legal voters thereof the question of providing free text books to the pupils attending the schools under its charge, it shall be the duty of said board of trustees to call a meeting of the legal voters of the district, giving ten days' notice, which notice shall state that the question of free text books will be submitted at such meeting. Such question may be submitted at any annual meeting, provided that notice shall have been previously given in accordance with the provisions of this section. In case a majority of the legal voters present and voting shall vote in favor of free text books, it shall be the duty of the board of trustees to provide for the same.

Sec. 5. All books purchased in accordance with the provisions of this act shall be paid for out of the school funds of the respective districts; and it shall be the duty of the school districts and their school boards to see that sufficient funds are raised and set aside for the purposes of this act.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

## SUMMER NORMAL SCHOOL.

Arrangements have been completed to open a summer school at the Cook County Normal school beginning Monday the second week in July next and continuing three weeks. The sessions will be held mornings only, thus giving the teachers attending an opportunity to visit the World's Fair during the afternoon and evening.

The members of the faculty engaged are specialists of the first order in the departments over which they will have charge.

*Psychology*—Director, Col. Francis W. Parker, Chicago, Ill.

*Natural Science*—Director, Prof. Wilbur S. Jackman, Chicago, Ill.

*Arithmetic*—Director, Wm. H. Giffin, Chicago, Ill.

*Drawing*—Director, Dr. Langdon S. Thompson, Jersey City, N. J.

*Music*—Directors, Prof. Chas. E. Whiting, Boston, Mass.; Prof. F. H. Pease, Ypsilanti, Mich.

*Language and Reading*—Directress, Miss Mathilde Coffin, Detroit.

*Sloyd*—Director, Walter J. Kenyon, Chicago, Ill.

*Physical Culture*—Director, Carl J. Kroh, Chicago, Ill.

*Model Class and Primary Teaching*—Directress, Miss Sarah E. Griswold, Chicago, Ill.

*Kindergarten*—Directress, Annie E. Allen, Chicago, Ill.

*Chalk Modeling*—Directress, Ida C. Heffron, Chicago, Ill.

*Music Department*—Assistant, Jennie A. Worthington, Albion, Mich.

*Drawing Department*—Assistant, Miss Lillie M. Godden, Chicago, Ill.

The Cook County Normal school buildings and grounds afford every opportunity for convenience and comfort to teachers who desire to combine a visit to the World's Fair, professional study, and the elegance of a mountain or seaside hotel for rest and enjoyment. The rooms of the Normal building are nicely furnished and are light and airy; teachers can be accommodated in this building, if two occupy a room, for \$10 per week. This Hall will be opened from June 27th, but teachers who write early will have rooms reserved for them during the session of the school. The grounds contain about twenty acres, are beautifully laid out and the visitor has here an opportunity for out-door games and other forms of physical recreation not afforded by any other place in or around Chicago.

The Normal school is situated within ten minutes ride to the Fair grounds by horse car. Tuition will be regulated according to the work teachers desire to do, and will be very moderate.

The Thompson System of Drawing and the Whiting Public School course will be the system of drawing and music taught. Those in charge of the management of the school are, W. E. Pulsifer, 3 East 14th St. New York, and E. E. Smith, 86 Wabash Ave. Chicago, from whom all information may be obtained.



J. B. FOX,  
Member Board of Education, Camden, N. J.



## SPECIAL STUDIES.



At a recent meeting of the Brooklyn school board, two resolutions were introduced. One favors the appointment of a director of physical culture, the other is to the effect that one month after the director is appointed, every class shall have twelve minutes of exercise daily. The system to be used is the Swedish system, but permission is given for the introduction of any good figures from other systems.

The Chicago school board has reduced the staff of physical culture teachers from twenty-six to eight. Vocal music will be taught in all twenty grades.

The committee on Instruction of the Iowa City, Ia., school board has reported in favor of adopting the kindergarten system as part of the public schools of that city. The committee also favor adopting a course of manual training in the high school, the work to be begun in the spring term.

The following statute has recently been adopted by the Ohio Legislature:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Ohio that physical culture, which shall include calisthenics, shall be included in the branches to be regularly taught in the common schools in cities of the first and second class, and in all educational institutions supported wholly or in part by money received from the state, and it shall be the duty of boards of education of cities of the first and second class, and boards of such educational institutions, to make provisions in the schools and institutions under their jurisdiction for the teaching of physical culture and calisthenics, and to adopt such methods as shall adapt the same to the capacity of the pupils in the various grades therein.

The school board of Columbia City, Ind., has decided to introduce the study of music in the public schools of that city.

It is with energy that Commissioner Gerard urges the Board of Education of New York city to put a stop to the teaching of foreign languages to the children in the public schools. His argument on the subject is unanswerable, and some parts of it are very serious, especially that part in which he shows how, on account of the variety of tongues taught in some schools, the boys waste time that ought to be spent in acquiring a good sound English education. He says that by abolishing foreign languages from the public schools between \$60,000 and \$70,000 a year will be saved, a sum which can be very profitably used by the Board of Education.

The Minneapolis, Minn., school board accepted the offer of Ginn & Co., the publishers, to give the services of A. W. Clark to instruct in penmanship for a time free of charge. Mr. Clark will work in the schools under the directions of the superintendent.

At a recent meeting of the New Bedford, Mass., school board Superintendent Hatch made a report of the special committee appointed to investigate the subject of physical training. He said in 13 cities corresponded with nine use some system of gymnastics, and all but one of them have in use the Ling system, which is recommended as accomplishing the best results. The committee visited the Prince grammar school in Boston, where the Ling system has been used for the past three years, and although it had been opposed at the first the principal believed it is the best in use. The principals and teachers took a regular course before the system was introduced into the schools. To have the system through it would require a special teacher to instruct the teachers for six months or so. A com-

petent instructor can be procured at a salary of from \$1000 to \$1200 a year.

The school board of Fairbury, Ill., has decided to introduce vocal music in the schools of that city.

The Haverhill, Mass., school board recently appointed a committee to visit neighboring cities to investigate the manual training systems in use, the board contemplates adopting a system for the public schools.

The West Des Moines school board has decided to build a separate building for the manual training department.

The school board of Bucyrus, Ohio, has appointed \$100 to be invested in clay modeling.

The school board of Elgin, Ill., are considering kindergarten work in the schools.

The Manchester, N. H., school board has adopted the German system of physical culture for the school of that place.

The Charlestown, Mass., high school has a large amount of Swedish gymnasium material and the school board are contemplating the advisability of procuring an instructor in physical training.

The budget for next year of the board of education Chicago includes for "fads": Drawing \$30,000; physical culture, \$23,000; German, \$155,000; a total of \$208,000; and only \$10,000 for compulsory education.

## THEY DEALT SQUARELY.

EDITOR SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL:—In carefully looking over the March number of your Journal and admiring the character of the editorials, illustrations, and even the typographical work itself, we came across an article bearing on our transaction with the Leetonia, O., school board. This article seems to reflect upon the Clinton H. Meneely Bell Co.'s manner of dealing and it certainly is not helpful to our business interests.

The facts of the case are simply these: We sold a bell to the Leetonia school board, agreeing to furnish best copper and tin composition, (and we certainly did all this because the board praised our new bell to the very highest degree,) and we further agreed to take the old bell, if of "good bell metal," at a certain price per pound, we distinctly adding that we used no metals other than copper and tin in our bell composition.

To our surprise a most inferior and nearly worthless mass of iron came to us, in lieu of bell metal. The very highest value anyone placed on this piece of metal was one-quarter cent a pound, whereas we had agreed to allow fifteen and one-half cents a pound for "bell metal," at its actual value.

Nothing was said as to the weight of the old bell at the time this exchange was proposed, and since we were to take it at its actual market value it was immaterial to us how much it weighed.

In this case the old bell was not worth nearly as much as the freight charge on it from Leetonia to Troy, and no sane person would propose to take any such grade of metal, and this too without regard to amount, toward the payment of a bell, any more than a dealer in silver spoons would bargain to take part payment in old ware, and expect his customer to give him lead or pewter spoons in return. In fact it would be totally unnecessary for the dealer to even specify "silver." In our case we distinctly spoke of "good bell metal" in the way of bell exchange.

Asking you to publish this letter in correction of your unintentional misstatement, in the article above referred to we remain,

Yours truly,  
CLINTON H. MENEELY, President.

## JANITORS' SALARIES.

The board of education of Salt Lake City has, after careful study of the subject, fixed the salaries of janitors as follows: Janitors of twelve room buildings to be paid at the rate of \$1,000 per year. All eight room buildings at the rate of \$850 per year.

The school board of Omaha, Neb., has fixed the salaries of janitors as follows:

No. of Rooms.	School Months.	Vacation Months.
1.....	15	\$10
2.....	25	15
3.....	30	17
4.....	40	20
5.....	45	25
6.....	50	30
7.....	55	35
8.....	60	40
9.....	65	45
10.....	70	50
11.....	75	55
12.....	80	60
14.....	90	65
16.....	100	70
18.....	110	80
20.....	120	85

The janitor of the High school will receive \$150 per month for school months and \$90 per month for vacation months, and the janitor of the board rooms will be paid \$20 per month. Janitors will also be compelled to qualify as special policemen so as to have authority to arrest anyone found in buildings or grounds who are trespassers and hand them over to a policeman.

## THE FAIR AND SCHOOL BOARDS.

The school board of London, England, intends to send an exhibit to Chicago. It will consist almost entirely of hand and eye work by children between four and fifteen years of age. It includes samples of needlework, laundry-work, writing mapping, free-hand and technical drawing, shading from cast, modeling in clay, woodwork, ironwork and brass and copperwork. There will also be a display of Kindergarten work both elementary and advanced.



J. E. Wilson,  
Supt.

Mrs. J. E. Wilson  
Ass't Supt.

J. E. Vale,  
Sec'y.

Geo. F. Cotton,  
President.

M. G. McNaughton,  
Vice-Prest.

Mrs. Alice E. Briggs,  
Member.

Mrs. Ella Kesterson,  
Member.

B. C. Ward,  
Member.

BOARD OF EDUCATION, SUPERIOR, NEB.



## ANOTHER FREE TEXT BOOK BILL.

The following is a bill introduced in the Texas legislature providing for the adoption of the system of free text books in the public schools of that state:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the legislature of the State of Texas, that the board of trustees of each school district and independent school district in this state shall be authorized to determine by a majority vote of all the members, the school text books to be used in the schools of such district.

SEC. 2. Each board of trustees is hereby authorized to contract with the publishers of the books adopted or used in their district to furnish such books to the board or an agent or agents designated by the board; provided that the contract prices of such books shall not exceed the lowest contract prices granted or allowed to any State, county or city or district in the United States or to any individual or corporation therein; and provided that such contract shall guarantee to such district any further reduction of price that may be made elsewhere during the term of such contract, and that the books furnished in pursuance of such contract shall equal in quality, material and binding the books deposited as samples with the State superintendent of public instruction; provided further that the board may designate a dealer or dealers in books to provide and handle the books for such school district at such increase of the contract price to cover the cost of transportation from some convenient point in the State and handling, as may be agreed upon between the board and dealer or dealers; provided that each local board may without such contract authorize the use in their schools of such supplementary readers, histories and other supplementary books as they may think desirable for the schools.

SEC. 3. Before any publisher of school books shall be permitted to enter into contract with any board of trustees of the public free schools of this state, under the provisions of this act, he shall file in the office of the State superintendent of public instruction copies of the latest and best editions of such school books published by him as may be used or sought to be introduced in the schools of this State, together with the lowest price list at which such books are offered in the market or furnished to any state, county city or district in the United States or to any individual or corporation therein, and shall also submit to the State superintendent of public instruction and obtain his approval thereof a good and sufficient bond in the sum of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$25,000, the amount to be fixed by the State superintendent of public instruction, for the faithful performance of the conditions of all contracts made with boards of trustees in this state, and the faithful observance of the requirements of this act.

SEC. 4. Upon the filing of a written complaint with the State superintendent of public instruction, by any board of trustees, charging any publisher with violating the conditions of any such contract, it shall be the duty of the State superintendent to bring such complaint to the notice of the attorney general or the proper county attorney, who shall investigate the same, and if he finds probable cause of action, he shall institute proceedings in the name of the State to enforce the liability of the bond herein before mentioned, and all sums so recovered shall be paid into the State treasury and become part of the available school fund.

SEC. 5. After any school text book has been regularly adopted in any district or independent district, as provided in this act, it shall not be changed for a term of five years from the date of such adoption, unless by a unanimous vote of the board of trustees of said district or independent district. At the expiration of said term a change may be made by a two-thirds vote of all the members of the board of trustees.

SEC. 6. The board of trustees of any school district or independent school district shall be author-

ized, after the adoption of school text books as hereinbefore provided, to establish and maintain a library of books for the free use of pupils, said library to be supported by an annual library fee, which such board of trustees is hereby authorized to require of each pupil before being admitted to the use of such library, of such amount as said board may deem sufficient for said purpose, provided that in a district levying special school tax, such library may be supported out of the public school funds.

## NEW FACES AT THE DESKS.

## RECENT ELECTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

St. Paul, Minn. New members: John D. O'Brien, W. D. Cornish.

Newark, N. J. Members re-elected: Dr. H. J. Anderson, Wm. Johnson, C. M. Russell, Miles F. Quinn, J. P. McKenna, J. A. Loftus, M. H. Thornton, Dr. J. E. James, Dr. J. S. Vinson, John O. Hunt, E. H. Hammil, H. C. Klemm, George Saape, J. L. Hays, Joseph S. Sutphen.

Findlay, O. New member: F. M. Chase.

Ashland, O. Superintendent, Prof. Knott.

Albany, N. Y. President, Judge Learned.

York City, Pa. The president appointed the following standing committees for 1893: Finance—J. V. Giesey, chairman; Chas. H. Stallman, F. Jas. Evans, Edwin T. Moul, J. Frank Gable. Building, furniture and grounds—Dr. J. W. Brickley, chairman; Martin Bender, M. M. Little, F. L. Seiffert, Chas. M. Billmeyer. Books and printing—Wm. Small, chairman; Dr. C. A. Eisenhart, W. H. Wholf, Chas. Devers, Robt. J. Lewis. Fuel—P. F. Wilt, chairman; A. S. Keller, H. B. Beard. Teachers' examinations and transfers—Prof. D. K. Noell, chairman; P. F. Wilt, G. A. Woltman, James L. Menough, Jno. H. Small.

Somerville, Mass. Superintendent of schools, Clarence E. Meleney.

Acushnet, Mass. Chairman, Moses S. Douglass; secretary, E. W. Ashley.

Saugerties, N. Y. President, Orid T. Simmons; clerk, W. L. Darbee; treasurer, W. E. Van Buskirk. Committees were appointed as follows: Text books—Wellington Porter, chairman; Chas. Clum, Theodore B. Cornwell, John C. Davis and Carroll Whitaker. School buildings and personal property—Peter Canner, chairman; Charles Clum and Theodore B. Cornwell. Teachers and wages—Carroll Whitaker, chairman; Peter Canner and John C. Davis.

York City, Pa. President, J. F. Gable; secretary, E. A. Rice, at \$300 per year salary.

Pittsfield, Mass. Superintendent of schools—Mr. Edwards, salary \$2,100. These sub-committees were appointed for the year: Executive committee—Joseph Tucker, W. B. Rice and W. M. Mercer. Building sites—F. F. Read, H. C. Clark and T. J. Nelligan. Text books—H. A. Brewster, J. H. Smith and W. B. Rice. Music and drawing—C. F. W. Hoppe, W. L. Adam and F. A. Smith. Evening schools—W. H. Currier, W. Nugent and J. M. Burke. High school—Joseph Tucker, W. L. Adam, J. M. Linnehan. Grammar schools—W. B. Rice, H. C. Clark and W. H. Currier. Intermediate schools—W. M. Mercer, F. F. Read and T. J. Nelligan. Primary schools—F. A. Smith, C. F. W. Hoppe and J. M. Burke. Rural schools—W. Nugent, H. C. Clark and W. B. Rice. Teachers and instruction—Joseph Tucker, W. B. Rice, W. M. Mercer and F. A. Smith. Fuel—F. F. Read, J. M. Linnehan and J. H. Smith.

Harrisburg, Pa. New member, Samuel Kronenberg.

Northfield, Minn. Chairman, Dr. W. A. Hunt.

Baltimore, Md. President, John T. Morris, re-elected; secretary, Henry M. Cowles; assistant secretary, Albert Marshall.

San Saba, Tex. E. L. Rector, M. D. Lidstone, George Harris, J. N. Votan and John Kelley.

Penn Yan, N. Y. President, George R. Cornwell; secretary, George R. Youngs; treasurer, Morris F. Sheppard.

Lunenburg, Mass. Chairman, C. A. Goodrich; secretary, W. C. Johnson; committee on supplies—C. A. Goodrich.

Warren, R. I. Chairman, E. K. Chandler; clerk, A. E. Carpenter. The following committees were appointed: Promotions and text books—Messrs. Chandler, Carpenter and Jones. Supplies and evening schools—Messrs. Greene, Church and Brown. Repairs and fuel—Messrs. Brown, Mason and Bernard. Superintendent of schools, Rev. A. E. Carpenter.

Portland, Me. Superintendent of schools, O. M. Lord; standing committees appointed: Text books and course of studies—Messrs. Brownson, Thompson and McDonald. Examination of teachers—Messrs. Bradley, McGowan and Allen. Estimates and expenditures—Messrs. Blake, Bradley and McGowan. Rules and regulations—Messrs. Blake, McDonald and Brownson.

Franklin Falls, N. H. Clerk, H. J. L. Bodwell; treasurer, Otis S. Sanborn, re-elected; chairman, Rev. N. P. Philbrook.

Oil City, Pa. New members: Philip, Brown, Kauffmann, McNabb, Derrick, Sutherin, Moore, Dr. Coope. President, O. P. Swister; secretary, C. E. Blair.

Burlington, Ia. Members re-elected: J. R. Nain, E. Hagemann.

Beloit, Ia. Secretary, H. E. Coffield.

Pittsburg, Pa. New members: David O. Kiser, A. H. Edwards, A. J. Locke.

Des Moines, Ia. New members: A. H. Larson, S. W. Barker, W. E. Odell.

## SPECIAL STUDIES.

The Woonsocket, R. I., school board has voted to introduce physical culture in the city schools. Miss Le Garde has been engaged as teacher at a salary of \$200 for the remainder of the year.

The school board of Hillsdale, Mich., has decided to discontinue drawing lessons in the city schools for the remainder of the year.

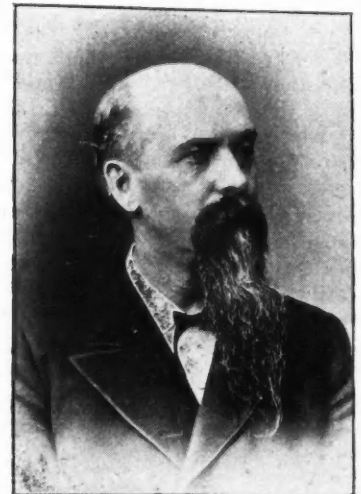
The board of education of Newport, Ohio, is considering the question of introducing physical culture into the schools.

It is stated that the physical culture fad costs Chicago \$22,803.77 yearly.

Music will hereafter be one of the graded studies of the schools of Mansfield, O.

## HON. CHAS. H. HACKLEY,

Few men have done more for their own community than Mr. Hackley who contributed more than a quarter of a million dollars towards the erection of a school house, which must be considered one of the finest in the United States. Some time ago the SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL published an engraving of this beautiful structure together with a description. Mr. Hackley is a public benefactor in the truest sense of that term, and the grand example which he has set deserves to be emulated by other wealthy men. His work will bear untold fruits and prove a lasting monument to the memory of a good man.



HON. CHAS. H. HACKLEY,  
Founder of the Hackley School, Muskegon, Mich.



M. F. QUINN  
School Commissioner  
Newark, N.



A. E. CARPENTER  
School Commissioner



ISAAC A. BOARD OF EDUCATION



ISAAC A. BOARD OF EDUCATION



SAMUEL O. R.  
School Commissioner  
Ashland, I.





M. F. QUINN,  
School Commissioner,  
Newark, N. J.



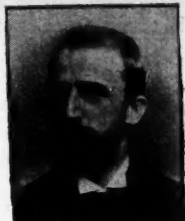
W. B. FELTON,  
Chrm Bd. of Education,  
Rockyhock, N. C.



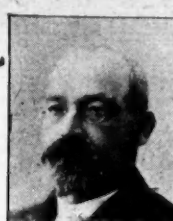
DR. J. O. HODGKIN,  
Clerk School Board,  
Warrenton, Va.



W. B. CURTIS,  
School Treasurer,  
Shell Lake, Wis.



W. S. McOMBS,  
School Commissioner,  
Havre de Grace, Md.



JOS HIRSCH,  
School Commissioner,  
Atlanta, Ga.



C. A. GABBRAITH,  
School Board,  
Oklahoma City, Okl. Ter.



A. E. KRIPPENE,  
School Commissioner, Oshkosh, Wis.



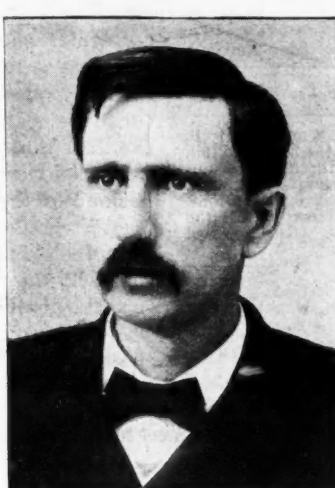
J. M. MOORE,  
Chairman School Board, Gardner, Mass.



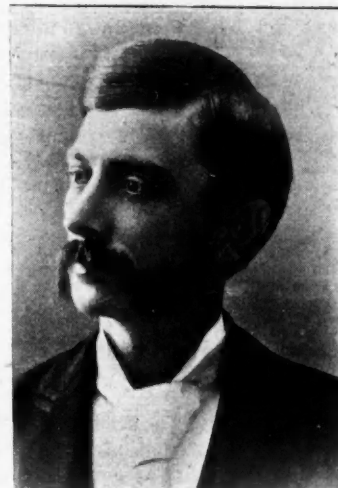
W. M. GILBERT,  
School Commissioner,  
Vineland, N. J.



CHARLES L. JANES,  
School Commissioner,  
Omaha, Neb.



H. C. PREESTON,  
President School Board, Mitchell, S. D.



F. E. MARION, M. D.,  
Pres. Board of Education, Guthrie, Ok. T.



ISAAC SMITHSON,  
Board of Education, Marion, Ind.



C. C. GILLEO,  
Director School Board, Lakeview, Mich.



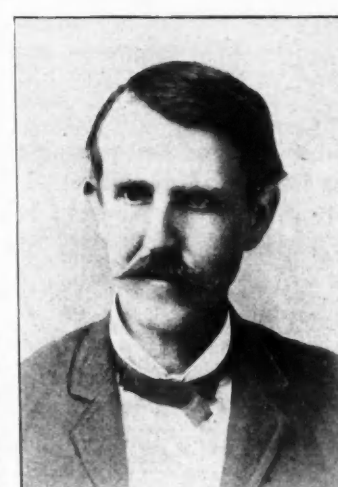
JAS. L. DRUMMOND,  
School Commissioner,  
Brooklyn, N. Y.



C. HAMMONS,  
Secretary School Board,  
Anoka, Minn.



HIRAM BRADLEY,  
County Supt. Schools, Morehead, Ky.



J. ALEX EWING  
Pres. Bd of Education, Moundsville, W. Va.



ISAAC YOHE, JR.,  
Chairman Board of Education,  
Monongahela, Pa.



F. J. MCLEAN,  
President Board of Education,  
Menomonie, Wis.



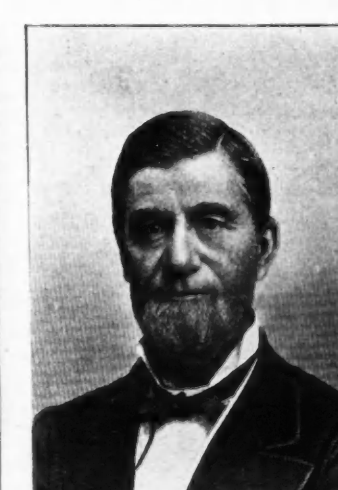
DR. J. C. BEAUCHAMP,  
Pres. Board of Education,  
Williamson, Pike Co., Ga.



JESSE SHAW,  
School Commissioner,  
Topeka, Kas.



I. S. GEIST,  
President School Board, Marietta, Pa.



B. F. CLARK,  
President School Board, London, Ohio.



SAMUEL O. REINER,  
School Commissioner,  
Ashland, Pa.



PROF. O. D. COLEGROVE,  
School Commissioner,  
Corry, Pa.



JAS. O. COOPER,  
School Commissioner,  
Dover, N. J.



N. A. PRENTISS,  
Pres. Bd. of Education,  
Aurora, Ill.



GEO. R. YOUNG,  
School Commissioner,  
Penn Yan, N. Y.



P. F. ROSS,  
School Commissioner,  
Tipton, Mo.



THOS. A. DUNN,  
Pres. School Board,  
Sudane, Wyo.



## THE AMERICAN School Board Journal

DEVOTED TO  
SCHOOL BOARDS, SCHOOL OFFICIALS, AND TEACHERS.

WM. G. BRUCE, - - - PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR,  
372-6 Milwaukee St., Milwaukee, Wis.

New York Office: 10 Spruce Street,  
O. L. MOSES, - - - - - Advertising Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION, - - - ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

We are publishing the only Journal devoted exclusively to School Boards and executive officers. We furnish information on the doings of School Board committees, including important executive actions, best methods of heating and ventilation, text-books, with prices and adoptions, school law decisions, models of school buildings, statistics upon salaries, publish the engravings of leading school men, etc.; briefly, we keep School Boards abreast with the times.

### MODEL SCHOOL ROOM EQUIPMENT.

The exhibit of modern school room equipment, supplies and model school rooms at the World's Fair will do more in the way of offering valuable suggestions to school officials than any display of text books or charts possibly can do.

The state of Illinois will exhibit a fully equipped modern school room embracing every feature of convenience and utility. Size of school rooms, the space that should be allotted to each pupil, school seats and desks, lighting, heating and ventilation—all will be shown as evolved by human skill and ingenuity up to date.

In the preparation of this exhibit an interesting correspondence has been brought out which passed between F. S. Allen, the school house architect and expert, and State Superintendent Raab. The former pointed out some of the essentials of a modern school house structure, dwelling more particularly upon the subject of lighting. He says:

I suppose in all probability the most difficult point you will have to deal with will be the lighting. Of course you are aware that some years ago the German government passed the law requiring all school rooms to be lighted from the left hand side. At this time very little attention was paid in America to the lighting of rooms, many of them were lighted from three sides and the pupils either faced the light or had it over their right shoulder. Cross lights were universally common; but of late years our American Boards of Education have begun to see the philosophy of lighting school rooms entirely from the left hand side of the pupils, thus obviating all possibility of shadows on desks, neither is there a strong light on the teacher's eyes.

Some eight or ten years ago a great many good schools were built where the light was introduced from the left and rear, the rear light being high and placed above the blackboard; this, however, is very hard on the teacher's eyes and had the objectionable feature of cross lights. My experience has taught me that each pupil in the ordinary grades should have above fifteen square feet of floor area on an average, that is to say in a room accommodating fifty pupils there would be seven hundred and fifty square feet, making a room twenty-five feet wide and thirty feet long, the light being introduced entirely from the left, and there should not be less than two feet of glass for each pupil; but in most of my modern buildings we are putting in about one hundred and fifteen feet of glass, one hundred, however, will do, or other words two feet per pupil.

During my two recent trips to Europe I made the acquaintance of a number of educators in England, France, Germany and Italy, some of whom I

am informed expect to visit the Fair this year and I am especially anxious to be able to show them a modern American school room, properly lighted and with the best school furniture. Their rooms are usually well lighted, entirely from the left hand side of the pupil, but their school furniture is fifty years behind the times. They do not know the value of a blackboard for the use of pupils. The ordinary old fashioned blackboard about 3x6 for the use of the teacher only, is in use in their schools.

Regular school furniture, I believe it is imported to use what is known as the Automatic seat; this is made by nearly all the manufacturers of school furniture. Its advantage over other seats lies in the fact that they can be placed closer together and when the pupil rises the seat slides down and back out of the way. The nearer the desks can be placed together the straighter the pupils must sit. With the old fashioned seat with hinges directly at the back, the desks were necessarily so far apart that the pupil would almost lie down on the desk. This habit on a growing child would soon press the chest bone so tightly against the lungs as to deform the child for life.

To this Mr. Raab replied that the model school had been so arranged as to let the light fall in from the left and rear of the pupils and that the room was somewhat larger than necessary.

The unrelenting and untiring architect responded as follows:

I cannot say more than I said in my former letter to you regarding inadvisability of rear light and the objection to cross lights. I have rooms in the new South Side high school at Minneapolis which are twenty-five feet wide and thirty-two feet long, lighted from the end, and find that the pupils occupying seats farthest from the windows have no difficulty in getting the proper amount of light, and the teachers in these rooms also assert that there is no difficulty whatever in lighting the rear corners of the room.

I hope you will not think me dictatorial in this matter, my remarks were made with the utmost good feeling and with a special pride in having this model American school room so lighted and arranged that it will stand without a criticism from either American or European educators, and I am confident that if a portion of the light is taken from the rear it will be the laughing stock of all European and the best informed American educators. I sincerely trust you will make arrangements for admitting light from the left hand side only.

You say the room will be much larger than is necessary. Regarding this point will say that it is currently admitted that no teacher can do justice to more than fifty pupils and in many localities only forty are allotted to a teacher. It is equally as well understood that fifteen square feet of floor area per pupil is ample for high school grades. Now if a model school room is large enough to seat sixty or seventy pupils it will certainly be a very poor model. Notwithstanding the space may be large I think it poor judgment to use more than would properly be required for a first-class room; in other words seven hundred and fifty feet will accommodate fifty pupils. My idea of the best arrangement of this space is a room thirty feet long and twenty-five feet wide. Should the room be arranged in these proportions and the light taken only from the left and the windows already located in the Illinois building not be sufficient to give the requisite amount of light, it is a defect that would be more readily overlooked than taking light from the rear, or making the room too large, and if the room is criticized on this point it can be readily explained that you were obliged to take the light, as you found it and not as you would have had it had you been erecting the building for school purposes. I sincerely hope that this model school room will be a model in every sense and one that can be pointed to with pride by educators and those interested in school room ar-

rangement and equipment throughout the entire country.

Mr. Raab then stated that if the northern light (rear) should prove offensive he would provide shades. The size of the room will be 30 x 40 feet and provide seating capacity for forty pupils.

If you want school supplies see our advertising columns.

We want 10,000 good teachers to place their applications with the AMERICAN SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL.

### HOW TO GET SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

School officials who contemplate the purchase of school supplies should avail themselves of the advertising columns of the School Board Journal. We insert advertisements at reasonable rates. These are read by all who have goods to sell and the school officials will thus save themselves the task of sending out a lot of correspondence.

Again those who desire to write for estimates direct should look over our advertising columns. The enterprising firms who keep abreast in quality of goods and in prices, always advertise. They want trade and make bid for it through a reliable journal. They are the energetic pushing business men whose school desks and supplies are modern and whose figures are always reasonable.

### SCHOOL LEGISLATION.

A bill has been introduced in the Wisconsin legislature by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction which provides for the restoring of money said to have been paid into the treasuries of certain cities contrary to the law which requires that all court fines be paid to the school fund. It is said that if this bill becomes a law it will effect Milwaukee more than any other city in the state.

The school bill drafted by S. B. Ladd and intended to apply to Kansas City has passed both houses of the Missouri legislature. The bill allows the treasurer of the board of education to receive interest on daily balances, as is done by the city treasurer. It changes the dates of electing school directors and fixes the terms of office for two years so that they will conform to the terms of the city officers.

The old law provided that the terms of school directors should be for one year and that they should be elected at the same time as the city officers. Since the term of the city official was fixed at two years it has been the custom to appoint a director for the second year. The law also takes the examination and issuing of certificates to city teachers out of the hands of the county superintendent and vests the power in the board of education. The bill is drawn to apply to cities having more than 100,000 and less than 300,000 population.

The Saratoga, N. Y., school board has resolved to discontinue the teaching of French and German in the high school and to substitute typewriting and stenography.

The school board of Wakefield, has adopted a rule which provides that no child who has not been vaccinated shall be admitted or connected with the public schools.

The school board of Crawfordsville, Ind., has awarded a contract for a heating and ventilating system to the Isaac D. Smead and Co. of Toledo for \$2,100.



TEACHERS' SALARIES.

NEW RATES FIXED IN DIFFERENT CITIES.



Minneapolis, Minn. The salaries of the principals of the high schools, who are men, range from \$1,700 to \$2,500. The principals of the ward or grammar schools, who are women, from \$800 to \$1,000. The teachers in the high schools receive from \$750 to \$1,500; in the ward

schools from \$35 to \$80, the smaller amount being paid to a few inexperienced teachers. The salaries of principals are regulated in a measure by the size of the schools, other teachers' by the grade.

Teachers in Evansville, Indiana, receive from \$250 to \$600 per year, according to success and experience. In Richmond inexperienced teachers start at \$35 a month and are increased \$5 a month each year until the maximum is reached, which is \$50 per month, in first, fourth, fifth and sixth grades; \$55 in seventh and \$60 in eighth grades. La Fayette pays inexperienced teachers \$30 a month and give \$5 additional salary each year thereafter until a \$50 limit is reached; after ten years' experience \$55; after fifteen years, \$60. Salaries are also scaled upon success and ability.

The school board of Nashville, Tenn., recently decided not to deduct from teachers' salaries who are absent only a portion of a day.

Detroit, Mich. Special teachers' salaries:—Writing, \$1,600; Physical culture, \$1,200; Drawing, \$800 and \$1,400; Music, \$1,400 and \$900.

Somerville, Mass. Truant officers, salaries increased from \$900 to \$1,000 per year.

Hamilton, O. Superintendent, \$2,700 per year.

Donaldsonville, La. Principals, \$30 per month; assistants, \$15.

Jersey City, N. J. Principal of German department, \$1,200.

Walla Walla, Wash. The average salary paid male teachers is \$120 per month, and female teachers, \$62.

Omaha, Neb. Principals, per year: two-room buildings, \$800; three room buildings, \$850; four-room buildings, \$900; five-room buildings, \$950; six-room buildings, \$1,000; seven-room buildings, \$1,050; eight-room buildings, \$1,100; nine-room buildings, \$1,150; ten-room buildings, \$1,200; eleven-room buildings, \$1,250; twelve-room buildings, \$1,300; thirteen-room buildings, \$1,350; fourteen-room buildings, \$1,400.

Holyoke, Mass. Teacher of writing, \$1,000 per year; drawing, \$1,500 per year.

Chicago, Ill. Primary and grammar grade teachers are to receive \$1,050 instead of \$1,000 per year, after ten years service.



ALFRED G. WELCH,  
Principal of Elgin Academy, Elgin, Ill.

ELGIN ACADEMY.

The JOURNAL aims to be cosmopolitan. While it advocates the interests of our free and public schools and universities, it recognizes the value of every means of education. In a recent number it presented the claims and worth of an institution, denominational but not sectarian, that for thoroughness of instruction has made for itself a memorable name—HAMILTON COLLEGE.

In our satisfaction over our present comprehensive educational system, we would pay a due tribute to the old academy, the pioneer in higher educational work. Built and equipped by generous and self-sacrificing men and women in frontier communities before the struggling settlers were able to support such schools by general taxation, the academies did a needed and valuable work. Conducted by college graduates they carried their students often far into the college courses of study, or prepared them for business and practical life.

Flexible in their organization, they adapted their instruction to the varying needs of young men and young women, awaking, encouraging, stimulating. They may not have been able to urge entire classes along a uniform course of study, but individual contact and a vitalizing personal influence were potent elements in the work they wrought. The high schools and smaller colleges are now doing much of the work that the old academies did, but here and there is still to be found an academy on the old plan and true to the old traditions.

A recent visit to Elgin Academy, Ill., has suggested this tribute to the old time institutions. This school was founded in 1856. It is situated on four acres of ground in the most elevated and beautiful part of the city. There is an imposing three story building for the regular academic work, and in addition a fine new structure used exclusively for manual training.

During the most of its history it has faithfully fulfilled its mission, giving instruction and proper training to students of either sex, of all ages and religious beliefs. As the academy is not endowed and its only source of revenue is the tuition of its students and the generosity of its friends, its progress has sometimes been hindered. But struggles in educational work have their compensation in the development of character and the ability to meet

responsibilities—an executive faculty that is as valuable as any of the results of study.

The present principal, Prof. A. G. Welch, is a graduate of Lake Forest, standing first in scholarship in a very strong class. The board of Trustees have placed the institution, valued at \$50,000, in his entire control. Under his management the academy has won the loyal support of the community and of a wide region reaching far out from its location. Students are there from Chicago and from town and country, matured and earnest. The enrollment is now 200. Thorough instruction is given in the classics, mathematics and natural sciences.

New features have been introduced into the course of study. There is a business department with short-hand, type-writing and telegraphy. A printing press has been added from which the students issue a semi-monthly paper. Music, vocal and instrumental, is taught. The principal with his accurate scholarship, generous sympathy and liberal views, is developing the manhood and womanhood of the students, worthy of mention, too, for its healthful influence is the grace and culture of his accomplished wife.

The spirit of loyalty and confidence noticeable on the part of the students towards the principal and his associate teachers is in itself a helpful educational influence.

PRESERVE FOR BINDING.

The publishers of the AMERICAN SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL would advise all subscribers to preserve their numbers for binding. One year's issue contains over 300 pages of illustrations and reading matter. The fund of valuable matter on school board decisions, legal decisions, new school house plans, new rates of salary fixed are worth preserving. Persons whose subscriptions have commenced since the beginning of this year can have the back numbers sent them on signifying such wish. Their subscriptions will then expire with the year.

Public school teachers in Arizona are paid from \$90 to \$125 per month.

The school board of Montreal, Can., is considering the question of introducing the kindergarten system in all of the schools.



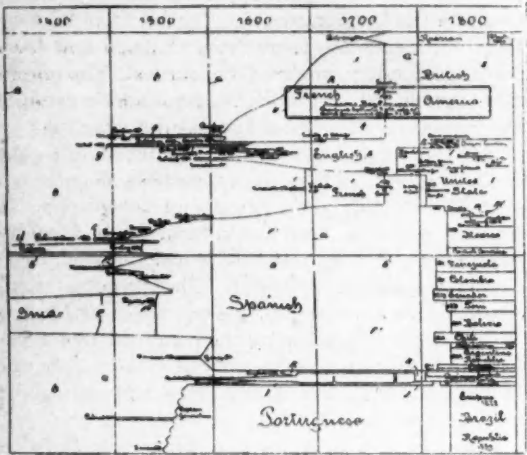
ELGIN ACADEMY, ELGIN, ILL.



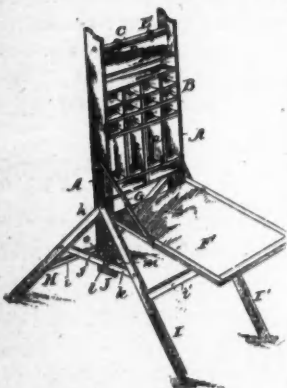
## NEW THINGS OUT.

## LAST MONTH'S INVENTIONS ON SCHOOL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT.

## EDUCATIONAL MAP—Manly M. Gillam, Philadelphia, Pa.



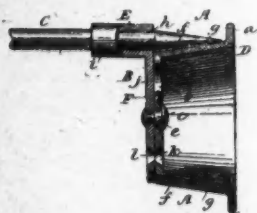
The claim made for this invention is a map or chart having ordinates designating periods of time and clouded or obscured surfaces corresponding to prehistoric-periods of time and to geographical location and extent, and abscissae, as described representing early history, relative geographical position, discovery, the conflicting claims of nations without occupancy and territorial extent, and having sharply distinguishing or contrasting surfaces representing different countries, nations and governments of the entire world or parts thereof.



BLACKBOARD AND DESK—Samuel N. Utter, Pittsburg, Pa.

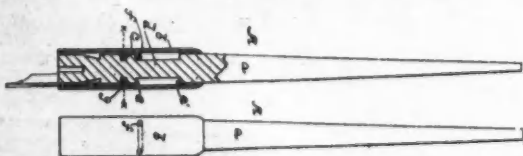
The black-board comprises upright side pieces to which is secured a horizontal bar. Two divided fixed rings each having an inwardly extending arm are fixed to the bar which has its free end overlapping the body of the ring; the rings are fitted in apertures in a removable tablet.

## PENCIL SHARPENER—Alton H. Faucher, Brooklyn, N. Y.



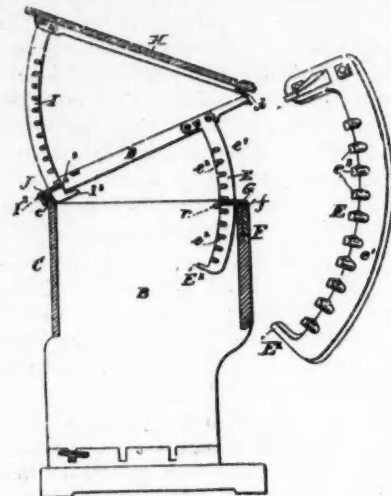
The claim made for this sharpener is that it has a circular surface having two adjacent annular roughened faces respectively coarse and fine, in combination with a pencil-holder pivoted axially of said surface nearest to its coarse face and constructed to hold a pencil thereagainst with the point against the fine face and the body against the coarse one, said parts constructed to rotate the one around the other, whereby, by such rotation, the periphery of the pencil is cut, the point fine and the body coarse.

Penholder—George McElwain, Englewood, Ill.



In this penholder, the stem has a groove in which is a packing and a pen inserted cross-wise the sleeve, forming a stop and adapted to play between the shoulders of the stem.

## SCHOOL-DESK—Armand Mauchain, Geneva, Switzerland.



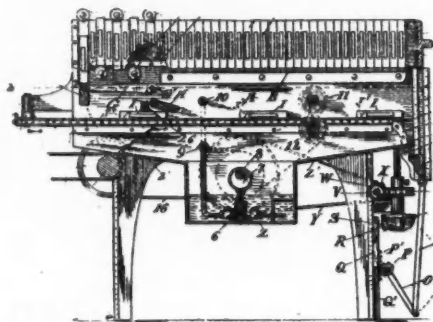
This invention comprises a desk with a stationery portion or legs to which a frame is hinged at the opposite edge of the frame. There are segmental racks rigidly connected at their upper ends to the under side of the top. A hinged automatic plate pawl engaging the rack teeth.

## INK-ERASER—J. E. Mayhew, Hartford, Conn.



The combination, with the stock *a*, increasing in size from the edge upward, of a sleeve *b*, formed with slits *c*, and springs *c*, and the strip *d*.

## MACHINE FOR MAKING SCHOOL-CRAYONS—Luther V. Moulton, Grand Rapids Mich.



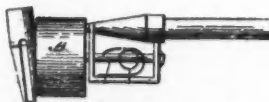
This machine comprises a combination of a bed and side walls with a series of moulds adapted to move over the bed and between the walls, with vertical shafts having cams and sprocket wheels and mechanism to rotate them. A ram is operated by the cams and engages the moulds at each stroke. There are chains beneath the bed moved by the sprocket wheels and adapted to move the moulds from one end of the bed to the other and mechanism for placing a mould between the ram and the series of moulds on the bed.

## PENCIL-SHARPENER—Jonas R. Foster, Stoneham, Mass.



The body of this pencil sharpener has a pencil receiving socket and cut away exteriorly. An opening at the bottom of the cut communicates with the receiving socket with which a blade is combined and a self-adjusting clamp.

## PENCIL-SHARPENER—William G. Price, Waterbury, Conn.



This invention consists of a rotary hollow grinder, the inner surface of its rim serving for grinding of the lead points of pencils. There is a conical sharpener for cutting away the wood of pencils with a frame having a conical holder which revolves in the shaft of the grinder. Thus the wood of the pencil can be cut to the proper shape and the lead can be ground to the desired point.

## PEN—Frederick J. W. Fischer, New York, N. Y.



A pen of otherwise ordinary or suitable construction having on its under side the cross-piece or

dam *b*, connected to the body of the pen by side legs *a*.

## LEAD PENCIL ATTACHMENT FOR FOUNTAIN PEN—John R. Townsend, Bloomsburg, Pa.



The claim for this invention is that it has a tubular pen-body, a plug having an opening extending centrally therethrough, and an exterior limiting-bead adapted to abut against the front end of the said penbody, and a shoulder in advance of said bead, a tube inserted through and projecting beyond the opposite end of said plug and having an inner closed end and an outer split end, both ends of said tube extending beyond the ends of the plug and adapted to hold and receive lead, and a cap or slide having an inner end thereof bearing against the shoulder of the plug that is located in advance of the bead thereof, and another shoulder of less diameter bearing against the front terminating end of said plug, said slide being removably fitted over the said plug and controlling the feed of the lead in the tube carried by said plug.

## PENHOLDER—George B. Morrill, East Orange, N. J.



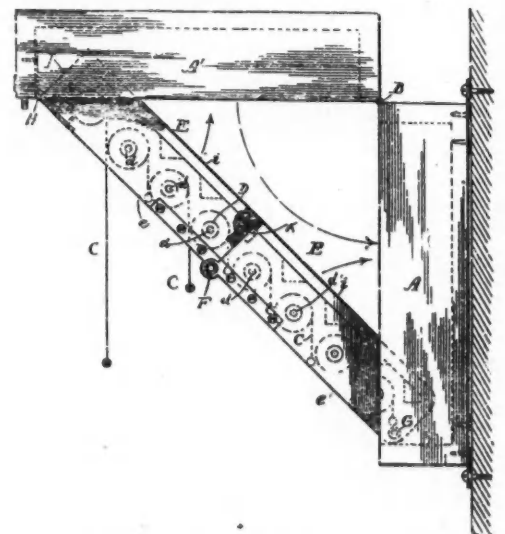
The handle portion and tenon of this holder have a projection or pin in combination with a removable sleeve adapted to fit over the tenon and to be replaced so as to bring the projection in operation in ejecting the old pen.

## DUPLEX PENHOLDER—Charles F. Green and George A. Haley, National Soldiers' Home, Va.



This penholder is provided with pen-point-retaining slides located within it and held therein by pressure and adapted to operate by gravity when said pressure is removed.

## MAP-CASE—Godfrey P. Peterson and Sherman N. Stewart, Chicago, Ill.



This case consists of a rack in which a number of rollers are journaled, pivoted at one side to the bottom portion of the case and having its other side engaged and supported by the cover when open. The case has one of its vertical sides open, a cover hinged to the top portion of it and adapted to close its open side.

A special committee of the New Bedford, Mass. school board recently went to Boston, to inquire into the merits of the system of physical training, with a view to securing the best system possible for use in the schools of that city.





NEW HIGH SCHOOL, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Cost \$100,000. Seating capacity of assembly room, 1,800. Contains 36 recitation rooms. At the top is an observatory tower for astronomical purposes.

#### DALLAS MAKES A CHANGE.

The following amendment to the city charter was adopted by the school board of Dallas, Tex.

"That the city public schools shall be under the management and control of the board of school directors, composed of one member from each ward who shall be elected at the general elections of the city and shall hold their offices for the term of two years and serve without compensation; provided, that this section shall in no way interfere with the term of office of any of the present members of said board, except the members from such wards as may be changed or established prior to the next general election; and provided, that the members of said board who shall be elected from such wards as may be changed or established prior to said election shall, in such manner as said board may determine, as soon after said election as practicable, divide themselves into two classes, one of which said classes will serve for one and the other for two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified. Any vacancy on said board shall be filled in conformity with the ordinance regulating special elections.

"Said board of school directors shall have exclusive control of the public schools of the city of Dallas and shall have full and ample power to provide necessary school buildings and facilities and to open and conduct a sufficient number of schools to meet the wants of the scholastic population of the city of Dallas so far as they can do so by a pru-

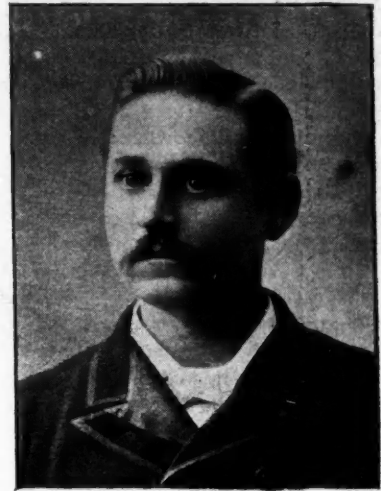
dent and judicious application of the means made subject to their administration and management.

"Among the powers hereby conferred on said board of school directors the following are for greater certainty enumerated: To contract for, lease, purchase and construct buildings for school purposes and to make all needed repairs and alterations in the same; to furnish said school buildings with all appropriate furniture, fixtures and apparatus; to lay off the city into such school districts as in the judgment of said board shall be proper; to increase or diminish said districts and to change the boundaries thereof at pleasure; to employ superintendents, teachers and such other persons as may be necessary, and to fix their compensation and prescribe their duties, and establish all regulations and rules deemed necessary by the board to provide and maintain an efficient system of public schools in the city of Dallas.

"Said board of school directors shall annually, at such time as may be fixed by the city council, file with the mayor and council an official statement of the amount of money, as nearly as can be estimated by said board, which will be needed to pay the cost of maintaining the public schools for the next succeeding scholastic year, exclusive of the money, if any, derivable from the state or any other source, provided the amount required by said board shall not in any one year exceed one-fourth of 1 per cent of the taxable values of the city of Dallas."

"When said statement shall be filed by said board the city council shall, at such times and in such sums as the school board may determine are necessary to meet the requirements of said board for defraying expenses incurred, set aside and appropriate out of the funds of said city the amount required by said board for school purposes, which said sum shall be held in the city treasury subject to the order and disbursement of the school board. The mayor and city council shall have the right at any time to demand of said school board an account of all sums received, disbursed and expended by them for school purposes, accompanied by vouchers, data and other information deemed necessary to enable the city council to ascertain the cost, necessities and expenses of said public schools."

A bill has been introduced in the Wyoming legislature requiring school directors to visit schools in their districts at least twice a year and allowing them \$24 annually, which amount shall be forfeited if they fail to comply with the requirements of the law.



H. N. GAINES,  
State Supt. of Public Instruction, Kansas.

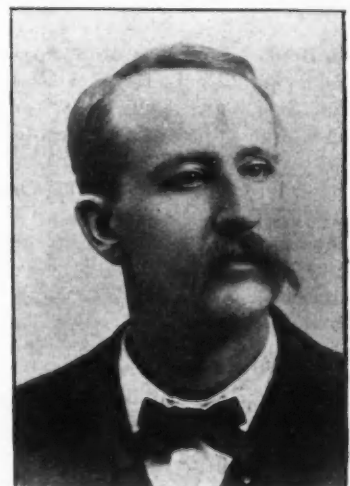
#### LAST MONTH'S SCHOOL HOUSE FIRES.

- Hampton, Ia., Loss, \$25,000, insurance \$16,800.
- Cattaraugus, N. Y., school building, loss \$15,000 partially insured.
- Freeport, N. Y., Union Free School, loss \$12,000; insurance \$5,000.
- Pittsburg, Pa., Sewickley school, loss about \$23,000; insurance \$15,000.
- Lockport, N. Y., Loss \$15,000, fully insured.
- Ottawa, Ont., High School, loss \$40,000.
- Geneseo, Ill., Public school building, loss \$21,000
- Cottageville, W. Va., Loss \$1,200 on building and \$150 on books; no insurance.
- Bloomington, Ill., Whitehall school, loss \$1,000, fully insured.
- Union City, Mich., Union school building, loss \$8,000
- Long Island City, N. Y., Bids were received as follows, for insurance.
- Chapman & Madden, any brick school building in the city or its contents, fifty cents per \$100 for the term of three years, or twenty-five cents for one year.
- Skene & White, brick building or contents fifty cents for three years; frame buildings or contents, \$1 for three years.
- George E. Payne and J. R. Thompson, forty cents for three years for brick buildings and their contents, eighty cents for frame buildings or contents for the same period.
- The contract for the insurance on all school buildings up to Sept. 8, 1896, was awarded to George E. Payne and J. R. Thompson.

A bill has been introduced in the Illinois legislature which provides that the legal voters of districts having not less than 1,000 and more than 100,000 inhabitants, shall vote upon the question, and if a majority is obtained a manual training department shall be established.



JAS. H. GARSIDE,  
Vice-Pres. Board of Education, Atchison, Kas.



GEO. W. WINANS,  
Ex-State Superintendent, Kansas.



## SCHOOL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT.

The school board of Gloversville, N. J., recently purchased a number of the Buffalo Desks.

The school boards of the following named cities have recently purchased the Practical Automatic Desk. Over 2000 desks to Chicago; two carloads to Columbia, Tex., large shipments to Lowell, Mass.; Toledo, Ohio; Brunswick, Me.; Belfield, Va.; Cornwells, Pa.; St. Louis, Mo.; Altamont, Ill.; Troy, Tenn.; Antioch, Ill.; Harvard, Neb.; Bloomfield, Ky.; Ramsey, Ind.; Fredericksburgh, Ia., and Jamaica, West Indies.

The board of education at Pittsburgh, Pa., awarded the contract for school seats to the Chandler Adjustable Chair and Desk Co., of Boston. This desk as well as the seat can be raised or lowered to meet the requirements of tall or short pupils.

A bill has been introduced in the Indiana legislature which provides that all school supplies used in the state be secured from a firm which shall have made the lowest bid for supplying the state, and shall guarantee the goods to be first class. It further provides that the requisition for supplies is to be made through the County Superintendent to the State superintendent and he to the firm that gets the contract. It is thought that such a law would save from 30 to 60 per cent. to the people.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Bids received from Rand, McNally & Co.: Proposing to furnish wall maps, at the following prices: Globe Series: Western Hemisphere, 41x58, \$1.50; Eastern Hemisphere, 41x58, \$1.50; North America, 41x52, \$1.50; South America, 41x52, \$1.50; United States, Canada and Mexico, 41x58, \$1.50; Europe, 41x52, \$1.50; Asia, 41x52, \$1.50; Africa, 41x52, \$1.50; on portable spring roller, each, \$2.00; in diamond case with spring roller, \$2.60; complete set in Library Cabinet case, \$20.00; complete set in Globe case, \$18.00. Columbia Series: Europe, 66x46, \$2.75; United States, including Canada and Mexico, 66x46, \$2.75; Asia, 66x46, \$2.75; North America, 46x66, \$2.75; South America, 46x66, \$2.75; Africa, 46x66, \$2.75; World, Library Chart of, 58x41, \$2.75; in diamond case, each, \$5.00; in Columbia case complete, \$32.50.

The school board of Mt. Pleasant, Mich., recently purchased a microscope from the McIntosh Battery and Optical Co., price paid, \$37.00. Course adjustment by rack and pinion; fine adjustment, micrometer screw. It has one eye piece and two objectives one inch, and a quarter inch magnifying from 100 to 400 diameters.

The school board of St. Louis recently awarded a contract for school desks to the Union School Furniture company.

The school board of Wellington, Kas., recently purchased of W. A. Olmsted of Chicago, maps, one relief globe and eighty small globes at 50% and 40% off respectively for maps and relief globe and 55% off for small globes. A large order for globes was awarded to David Bentley & Co., of Philadelphia, at 33 1/3% off on the whole bill. The kinds of maps and globes which the board purchased are Johnston's maps, 50x42 inches, Outline; half-meridian Globes with Johnston's covers; Relief globe, Shiedler.

Milton Bradley Company, of Springfield, Mass., has recently published a series of sewing cards for use in kindergartens. The price of the Columbian cards, and large Bible cards is 30 cents per set, and the small Bible cards 20 cents.

An interesting squabble has come up in the Harrisburg, Pa., school board. A supply of chairs for the high school was needed and bids were received from various agents and among them one from a Mr. Adams at \$11.75 a dozen. The bid was considered too high and when at a subsequent meeting an agent named M. H. Pletcher, put in a bid at \$8.75 for the same chair, the contract for 500 chairs was awarded to him. Mr. Adams thereupon denounced Pletcher as an imposter and informed the board that he himself was the only authorized agent for the De Frehn chair. Accordingly the board withdrew its former award and gave the contract to Mr. Adams. Now it develops that

Adams is not the sole agent, that he bamboozled the board and that Pletcher had a right to offer the same chair. The board will now ferret out the matter and buy from the lowest bidder.

The high school committee of the Lowell, Mass., school board recently made a visit to Cambridge and Worcester for the purpose of gaining suggestions for furnishing their new high school building. The style of desks were particularly observed.

The colored line slate which has recently been brought out by the Colored Line Slate Co., of Milwaukee, Wis., is meeting with an enormous demand. The slate has so many advantages that its general use is assured.

## SALARIES IN CHICAGO.

The following shows a schedule of the salaries paid in the public schools of Chicago:

	Per Annum.
Superintendent of Schools.....	\$7,000
Assistant Superintendents of Schools, during the first two years of service in such position.....	3,500
Assistant Superintendents of Schools, after two years of service in such position.....	4,000

## SUPERVISORS.

Supervisors of Evening Schools, \$165 per school month, during session of Schools....	
Assistant Supervisor of Evening Schools, \$150 per school month, during session of Schools.....	
Supervisor of German.....	\$2,750
Assistant Supervisor of German.....	2,000
Supervisor of Singing (Grammar Grades)....	2,750
Supervisor of Singing (Primary Grades).....	2,400
Supervisor of Drawing (High Schools).....	2,200
Supervisor of Drawing (Grammar and Primary Grades).....	2,500
Supervisor of Physical Culture.....	2,200
Supervisor of Sewing.....	1,400
Assistant Supervisor of Drawing (Grammar and Primary Grades,) \$1,800 for the first year of service in such position, \$2,000 for the second year of service; and \$2,200 for the third and subsequent years of service.	

## TEACHES OF SPECIAL STUDIES.

Singing (High Schools).....	\$2,500
One Assistant (High Schools).....	1,200
One Assistant (High Schools).....	600
Assistant Special Teachers of Drawing in Primary and Grammar Grades.	
For first year of service.....	\$1,000
For the second year.....	1,200
For the third year.....	1,300
For the fourth year.....	1,400
For the fifth year.....	1,500
For the sixth and subsequent years.....	1,600

## Singing (Grammar Grades.)

Two Assistants each.....	\$1,800
Two Assistants each.....	1,500
One Assistant.....	1,300
One Assistant.....	1,600

## Singing (Primary Grades.)

Four Assistants each.....	\$1,300
One Assistant.....	1,200
One Assistant.....	1,100

## Physical Culture.

Assistants in High Schools, each.....	\$1,200
Assistants in Grammar Grades each.....	1,000
Assistants in Primary Grades each.....	900

## MANUAL TRAINING IN GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Teacher at Jones School.....	\$1,000
Teacher at Lake View School No. 2.....	1,000
Teacher at Foster School.....	700

## DEAF MUTE DAY SCHOOLS.

Principal.....	\$1,500
One Assistant.....	1,100
One Assistant.....	900
One Assistant.....	700
One Assistant.....	550

## WAIFS MISSION.

One Teacher.....	\$600
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## HIGH SCHOOLS.

Principals of North, South, and West Division High Schools each.....	\$2,800
Principals of English High & Manual Training, North-West Division, Englewood, Hyde Park, Jefferson, Lake, Lake View and South Chicago High Schools each....	2,600
Principal of Calumet High School.....	1,800
11 Assistants..... each	2,000
1 Assistant.....	1,900
5 Assistants..... each	1,800
12 Assistants..... each	1,700
1 Assistant.....	1,650
27 Assistants..... each	1,600
22 Assistants..... each	1,500
8 Assistants..... each	1,400
27 Assistants..... each	1,300
1 Assistant.....	1,250
19 Assistants..... each	1,200
16 Assistants..... each	1,100
15 Assistants..... each	1,000
6 Assistants.....	900
2 Assistants.....	800
2 Assistants.....	600
2 Assistants.....	500
1 Assistant (part time).....	400
1 Assistant (2 hours per day).....	250

## PRINCIPALS.

## Grammar Schools.

## First Group:

Principals of the Brighton, Brown, Burr, Carpenter, Clarke, Doolittle, Douglas, Franklin, Garfield, Lake View No. 2, Marquette, Moseley, Raymond, Skinner, Walsh and Wells Schools, each \$2,500 per annum.

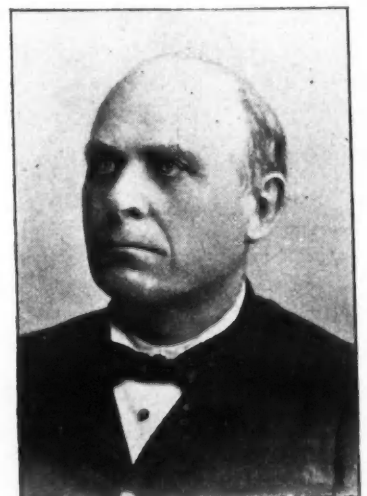
Also the following named principals \$2,500 per annum, each to wit: Laura D. Ayres, Charles F. Babcock, George C. Bannan, Erastus A. Barnes, Will J. Bartholf, Homer Bevans, Louis J. Block, Henry C. Cox, Chester C. Dodge, Emma M. C. Greenleaf, Nellie Hardick, Henry D. Hatch, Frank S. Heywood, Kate S. Kellogg, William M. Lawrence, Cephas H. Leach, Alden N. Merriman, Alfonso E. McDonald, Corydon G. Stowell, John H. Tear, A. Vanzwoll, Mary M. T. O'Keefe and Andrew J. Wood.

## Second Group.

Principals of the Beale, Calhoun, Central Park, D. S. Wentworth, Goodrich, Graham, Jones, Lake View No. 6, Lake View No. 7, Pullman (Lake), Pullman (Cal.), Sherman, Thomas Chalmers and Tilden Schools, each \$2,300 per annum for the first year of service in this group; \$2,400 per annum for the second year of service; and \$2,500 per annum for the third and subsequent years of service.

## Third Group:

Principals of the Armour St., Bancroft, Dore, Kieth, Kershaw, Lake View No. 4, Logan, Pacific and Sherwood Schools, each \$2,000 per annum for the first year of service in this group; \$2,100 per annum for the second year of service; and \$2,200 per annum for the third and subsequent years of service.



E. M. PIKE,  
Pres. School Board, Chicago, Ill.



# HEATING AND VENTILATION.

The new Ebert School now in course of erection at Denver, Col., and also the new Southside High School to be erected at Milwaukee, Wis., will be equipped with the Johnston System of heat regulation, both boards decided that it was strictly in the interest of economy as well as comfort to pupils and teachers and the system was adopted. Its success has been so universally demonstrated that it is no longer an experiment but one of those accepted requirements of every well equipped public building.

The school board of Hammond, Ind., recently awarded the contract for warming and ventilating the \$50,000 school building now being erected to the Fuller and Warren Warming and Ventilating Company of Chicago.

The contract for heating and ventilating the new school building of Eagle River, Wis., was awarded to the Fuller and Warren Warming and Ventilating Company.

At a recent meeting the school board of Hamilton, O., decided to substitute hot water as the manner of heating one of the school buildings of that city, in place of hot air.

The school board of Salt Lake City awarded the contract for heating and ventilating the new school building, to Heesch, Davies and Co. Their bid was for \$5725; if system is designed to use all exhaust steam from engine and pump. If exhaust steam is wanted, as at present in all buildings heated and ventilated by the fan system, the cost will be reduced to \$5175. The highest bid includes an expansion tank, which will recover all exhaust from the engine and pump. From this tank the building will be heated. There will also be a receiving tank for the condensation, with which the pump will be connected. There will be one boiler fourteen feet long and twenty-eight inches in diameter, forty-five horsepower, which will be run high pressure.

The building committee of the school board of Oskaloosa, Ia., reported that the work on the heating apparatus recently put into one of the school buildings by the Wells Furnace Company had proved to be satisfactorily done.

The Sioux City, Ia., school board recently made a contract for furnishing the high school building with the Johnston heat regulating apparatus, with the Western Temperature Regulating Company of Chicago.

## NEW YORK'S HEAT REGULATING SYSTEM.

The board of Education of New York City has recently placed the Johnston System of heat regulation in two of its largest school buildings. The board of late has given the subject of heating more attention than ever before. The matter of fuel as well as the matter of even temperature in the school room is such an important one as to warrant a close examination. Thus the specification for the new Sixth Ward Grammar School situated on the northeast corner of Mulberry and Bayard Sts., provided that:

The Johnston system of heat regulation to be furnished complete; This apparatus is to consist of the necessary hydraulic air pumps which are to be placed in the cellar where directed and will be so arranged as to control the supply of steam to the stacks in the central heating chambers at the inlets of each fan. A thermostat will be placed in the main discharge duct of each fan, which will control the temperature of the air passing through these ducts to a temperature of 58, or 70, as may be required. The regulation of the rooms will be as follows: Class room, on the first floor, by means of valves provided in the supply and return pipes on the indirect radiators, also valves on the direct radiators in this room, with the necessary electro-pneumatic valves and thermostats, the temperature will be controlled. The arrangement will be such that when the steam is shut off from the heat sources the register at the top of the room or transom over the window as directed will open, and vice versa.

On second floor there will be ten class-rooms controlled in the same manner described above.

On the third floor there will be ten class-rooms controlled in the same manner, four of which will control transoms over the window by an additional thermostat.

The fourth story will be a duplicate of the third, making thirty-one class-rooms to be controlled, besides the main delivery ducts, which, together with the additional thermostats for controlling the transoms, will make forty-five thermostats in all.

The heating apparatus in the new school building of Rockford, Ill., is reported as giving excellent satisfaction. The building is heated by the George Hess system with the Smead plan of ventilation.

A committee of school inspectors from Marshalltown, Ia., recently visited the schools of Peoria, Ill., to investigate the heating apparatus in use there. The committee visited the new ward school in which the heating apparatus has proved very successful. It was found that 102,000 cubic feet of air passed out of the rooms every hour, or considerably more for each pupil than the necessary 1,500 to 2,000 cubic feet.

The school board of Glen Falls, N. Y., has awarded the contract for heating and ventilating the proposed new school building, to Fuller and Warren company, New York.

The board of education of Slayton, Minn., believing that investigation was the surest road to truth, recently visited Orange City, Iowa, where they thoroughly inspected the Fuller & Warren System of Warming, Ventilation and Sanitary Cremetating closets.

The results were so eminently satisfactory that they awarded the contract to the Fuller & Warren Warming and ventilating Company of Chicago, Ill., to place their full system of Warming Ventilation and Sanitary Cremetating closets in their new school building about to be erected.

## A NEW SCHOOL BOARD FOR DETROIT.

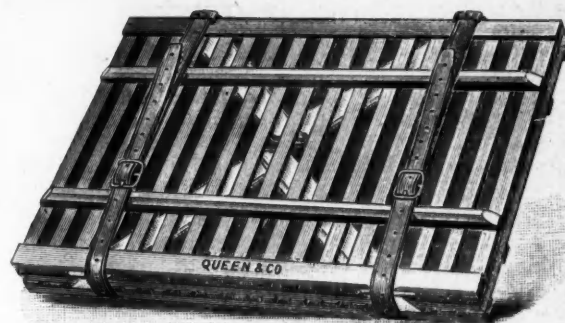
The bill to establish a commission to be appointed by the Mayor of Detroit to consist of twelve members and to have charge of the schools of that city—constituting a board of education to succeed to the present offensive body, came up in the Michigan legislature last month but was not passed.

The members of the first board are to hold office, four for one year, four for two years, and four for three years, and thereafter as the respective terms expire they shall be filled by appointment of the Mayor for three year terms. The board is authorized to have full charge of all school matters and to succeed to all books and property of whatever kind now controlled by the present board of education. Annual visits to other cities are recommended to the members of the commission and allowed by the bill. A superintendent of schools is to be appointed by the board, but the present incumbent is to retain office until the term for which he was appointed expires. A secretary is to be appointed. The treasurer of Detroit is made treasurer of the board. Authority is given to lay before the board of estimates the amount desired for school purposes. The controller is to keep regular books of account of the board.

There were petitions for and against the passage of the bill but after a long and heated debate it was lost. There is some hope that the bill will come up again in a new form.

## THE QUEEN PLANT PRESS.

Queen & Co., of Philadelphia, have produced a plant-press which will be hailed with joy by every botanist. There has long been a need for a press that should be light, and yet firm, and one that could be quickly opened and as quickly closed. In this press we have accomplished these points and added several other features, as mentioned below.



The press (as shown in the illustration) consists of two lattice-work frames of standard size, 11 1/2 by 16 1/2 inches, made of strips of well seasoned wood, and put together with four cross-bars so as to give firmness and yet some elasticity when drawn together.

The frames are held together by two straps, these in turn being held in place on three of the corners by small guides, which allow the straps to move freely in one direction. The one corner being left free, all that it is necessary to do in order to open the press is to unbuckle the straps throw them to one side; and in closing the reverse of this movement is followed out, and one would be surprised what pressure can be had by the use of straps encircling a press.

We have also added to this press a feature suggested to us by Dr. J. B. Brinton, viz., an apparatus whereby the papers, used and unused, may be kept separate. It consists of elastics (as shown in the cut) which extend from both sides of the press and are caught together at the center by a suitable hook.

The convenience of this arrangement would be more forcibly impressed upon the mind of the botanist if he should open his press on a windy day in a ten-acre field and have no means of fastening down his papers other than his two hands.

In view of the fact that it weighs but 22 ounces (without paper) and that it has such ready means for opening and closing, it is especially suitable for those who use a press only, collecting the specimens and pressing them at the same time. The price of the press with paper is \$2.50.

## STERLING L. BAILEY.

PRESIDENT SMEAD WARMING AND VENTILATING CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

Few men who serve in Boards of Education in the northwest will fail to recognize the portrait of Sterling L. Bailey, the president of the Smead Warming and Ventilating Co. of Chicago. His activity in his chosen profession of heating and ventilating engineer extends over a long period of years and few men are better authority on this important subject than he. Mr. Bailey is a man of rare energy and business push, whose honorable business methods have won for him the confidence and esteem of thousands of school officials. Affable and courteous in manner, well informed on all topics of the day, he is popular in all circles in which he moves.



STERLING L. BAILEY



## BOOK REVIEWS.

By W. H. BEACH.

THE PICTURESQUE GEOGRAPHICAL READERS.—Fourth Book. By Charles F. King. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Price 56 cents; by mail, 64 cents.

Geography of "The Land we Live In," taught by a narrative of a tour of a family through the country, with observations and conversations on scenery, industries, public buildings, and characteristics of the people. It is intended as a regular or supplementary reading book. It is well illustrated.

ROBINSON'S NEW PRIMARY ARITHMETIC. Price 18 cents.  
ROBINSON'S NEW RUDIMENTS OF ARITHMETIC. Price 30 cents.

ROBINSON'S NEW PRACTICAL ARITHMETIC. Price 65 cents. American Book Company.

A revision of the well-known and widely used series. The work of revision has been carefully done. Some of the least important matters have been omitted from the practical arithmetic and some new and more valuable matter has been introduced. Practical subjects have been placed as early as possible for the benefit of pupils who may not be able to remain in school long enough to complete the book.

THE SECOND ESSAY ON THE EARL OF CHATHAM. McCaulay.

THE SIR ROGER DECOVERLEY PAPERS. From The Spectator.

TEN SELECTIONS FROM THE SKETCH BOOK. Irving. American Book Company. Price, 20 cents each.

Three books in the series of English Classics for Schools. Each has an introduction giving the principal events in the lives of the authors and the circumstances in which the books were written. The publishers are doing a service to the schools and to general readers by giving in such convenient form and at such a reasonable price these models of historical and popular literature.

FIRST LESSONS IN PHYSIOLOGY.  
THE LAWS OF HEALTH.

By Joseph C. Hutchison, M. D., LL. D. New York: Effingham, Maynard & Co.

The former of these books is for lower grades, the latter for more advanced pupils and is preparatory to a more complete work in the series, "Physiology and Hygiene for High Schools and Academies." The matter in these books is well arranged for the classes of pupils for which they are intended. The style is simple and familiar. The technical terms used are as few as possible and these are defined in the glossary in each book. Enough of anatomy is given for the proper understanding of the conditions of health. The most practical information is given in regard to food, exercise, drainage, the effects of stimulants and narcotics, etc. The appendix in each book contains valuable directions as to the things necessary to be done in emergencies, accidents, poisoning, etc. These are reliable books by a well-known physician who is an acknowledged medical authority. "Whoever shortens the road to knowledge lengthens life." This statement is especially true in the case of these books. They ought to be in every home, and might save many a doctor's bill.

PSYCHICS: FACTS AND THEORIES. By Minot J. Savage. Boston: Arena Publishing Company. Paper, 50 cents; cloth \$1.00.

A statement of some researches by one who was formerly incredulous and who believed that the subject was unworthy of attention. Afterward, believing that, as a teacher of morals, it was his duty to know something about the subject if possible, he made some investigations. He gives some interesting incidents, but attempts no explanation. He refers to matters that all scientific men concede, but which have never been understood. Whether or not the subject is a profitable one for study, the author appears to be a candid and cautious inquirer. HISTORY OF MODERN EDUCATION. By Samuel G. Williams, Ph.D., Professor of the Science and Art of Teaching in Cornell University. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen.

The writer has made a specialty of his subject and is acknowledged as an authority in his department. He has given in this volume of lectures a clearly written statement of the course of educational opinion and practice from the revival of

learning to the present time. He gives credit to ancient nations for ideas on education that modern teachers can recognize with profit to themselves. The book is evidently the result of much pains-taking research.

THE ACADEMIC GEOMETRY. By William F. Bradbury, A. M., Head Master of the Cambridge Latin School. Boston: Thompson, Brown & Co.

It is about twenty years since the author's first book on geometry was published. The experience of these twenty years in teaching has naturally been serviceable to him in the preparation of a new book.

This is Part I and deals only with plane geometry. While the author believes in encouraging learners in original demonstrations, he also believes in giving them models of reasoning to follow.

Originality should be confined within the limits of logic. Great care has been exercised in the wording of propositions, and in making the demonstrations as concise and clear as possible. A new feature, we believe, is the subject of the maxima and minima of plane figures. Numerous practical problems are added to the propositions and very many extra propositions are given to be used at the discretion of the teacher. As an instance, more than forty originals are based on the common demonstrations of the proposition concerning the square on the hypotenuse of a right angled triangle. While the book is an admirable one for ordinary classes there is much in it to interest proficient mathematicians.

SHAKESPEARE'S PLAYS. Edited by Rev. Henry N. Hudson, LL.D. Boston: Glinn & Co.

Twenty-three of the plays of Shakespeare in separate volumes neatly and substantially bound in cloth, and designed for use in schools and classes. To each there is an extended introduction giving the full history of the play, the sources from which the materials were taken, and characterizations of the leading characters. Accompanying the text are copious notes explanatory and critical. In the historical plays are comparisons between the historical facts and the representations by the author. The text is judiciously edited and made entirely suitable for classes in school, as well as for the general reader, with aids for understanding the less obvious meanings, and suggestions that will be helpful to the appreciation of the merits of the poet. The editor was an acknowledged authority on Shakespeare, and it is hoped that the publishers will find some one competent to complete the edition left unfinished.

ENGLISH EDUCATION IN THE ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS. By Isaac Sharpless, Sc. D., LL. D. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price \$1.00.

This is Vol. XXII in the International Education Series edited by Wm. T. Harris, LL.D., U. S. Commissioner of Education. In the preface the editor suggests the importance of a better acquaintance on the part of American teachers with the schools of other countries, and especially with those of England. President Sharpless spent the winter of '90-'91 in England, and was accorded unusual privileges in his inspection of the English schools. In this book he has embodied his observations. The history of the Lancasterian and Bill schools is given, and the methods and merits of the English schools at present are discussed.

INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT STRYKER OF HAMILTON COLLEGE, Clinton, N. Y. Published by the Trustees.

President Woolsey was inaugurated January 17. The able address of the learned and eloquent divine sets forth the present condition and the aims of the college, and manifests the spirit of a progressive and enlightened policy in the administration of the college. The past history of the college gives assurance of its future growth and increased usefulness. The contributions of eminent alumni on the occasion are fittingly preserved in permanent form with the scholarly and practical address of the distinguished president.

HISTORICAL CHARTS OF THE UNITED STATES. By Townsend MacConn, A. M. Boston: Silver, Burdett & Co. Price, with steel tripod, \$15.

A series of maps 38x40 inches, in colors, hand-painted, to illustrate the explorations, settlements,

possessions of different nations, and the growth of the United States. History should be taught in connection with geography, and so far as possible by representations to the sight. By the use of such charts as these, students of history, whether young or more matured, cannot fail to have definite impressions. Such aids would seem to be almost indispensable to the proper treatment of the subject of history. We have seen nothing better of their kind than these charts. They are adapted for use in grammar schools and universities.

The Educational Review for February is made up of ably written articles on subjects of general and special interest to educators at the present time: The Need of Universities in the United States, Educational Exhibits at World's Fair, Literature and Philology, Elections in the High School, Text books of Geography. Prof. Froudi's inaugural address at Oxford is given in full. It is a very scholarly and suggestive address. Discussions, reviews and editorial notes are pointed and practical. This able periodical is of great value to teachers.

## EVENING SCHOOLS.

The Cincinnati school board has decided to establish a night high school, and a committee has been appointed to make satisfactory arrangements for it.

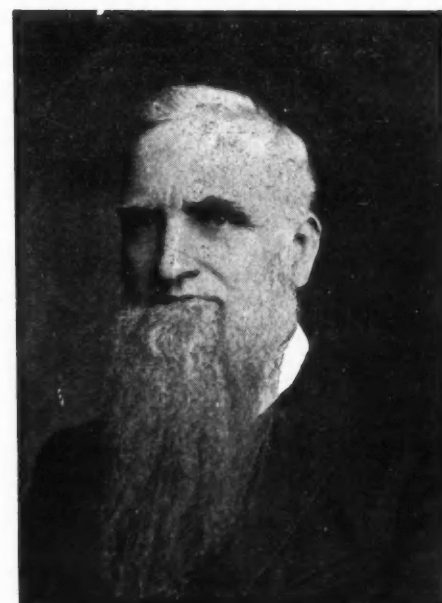
The principal of the Portland, Maine, evening school receives \$2 per evening salary.

The pupils of the Youngstown, O., night school are compelled to attend the session of the school.

A teacher of the Independent School District of Centerville, S. D., recently brought suit against the school board of that district for salary. The teacher was employed under a contract with one school board and the succeeding board repudiated the contract. The court decided that the school board was a continuous body and that the contracts were binding during life.

## C. M. BARNES, THE PUBLISHER.

Below we present an engraving of C. M. Barnes of Chicago, who is well known throughout the entire West as a publisher, wholesale book seller, and stationer. Mr. Barnes has won an enviable reputation in his line and has built up a large business through his untiring energy, excellent judgment and honorable methods in all his transactions. The school public have had dealings with his establishment for many years and have placed the utmost confidence in the integrity and fairness of the firm as well as its agents. Mr. Barnes is still in the prime of life, active, devoted to his business interests without overlooking the welfare of those who associate with him and who look to him for aid and advice.



C. M. BARNES,  
Publisher, Chicago, Ill.





A Question of Utility.

A German schoolmaster has devised a novel plan by which he utilizes his bald head in teaching astronomy and at the same time gives a practical demonstration in utility.

The Pupils Answered.

The pretty school teacher, for a little diversion, had asked her class for the best original definition of "wife," and the boy in the corner promptly responded:

"A rib."

She looked at him reproachfully, and nodded to the boy with dreamy eyes who seemed anxious to say something.

"Man's guiding star and guardian angel," he said, in response to the nod.

"A helpmeet," put in a little flaxen-haired girl.

"One who soothes man in adversity," suggested a demure little girl.

"And spends his money when he's flush," added the incorrigible boy in the corner.

There was a lull, and the pretty, dark-haired girl said slowly:

"A wife is the envy of spinsters."

"One who makes a man hustle," was the next suggestion.

"And keeps him from making a fool of himself," put in another girl.

"Some one for a man to find fault with when things go wrong," said a sorrowful little maiden.

"Stop right there," said the pretty school teacher. "That's the best definition."

Not Without Resources.

A well-known school supply agent in the Southwest gives the following account of his last quarter's operations: Traveled 3,964 miles; carried four trunks; shown goods 116 times; sold goods 96 times; been asked the news 5,061 times; told the news 2,210 times; lied about it 2,160 times; did not know 691 times; been asked to drink 1,861 times; drank 1,861 times; changed politics 46 times.

Not a Failure.

The London school board education of to-day is not a failure. A day or two ago a government inspector visited a South London School, and the following viva voce examination was overheard: Inspector to class of girls—Why is America called the new world? Bright scholar—Please, sir, because it was made last. Inspector—No, no; it was discovered last. Who found it? First girl—Our teachers. Second girl (triumphantly)—Governess. Third girl (desperately)—Why, the inspector. Their youthful minds could not imagine an authority higher than the "government 'spector," and the name of Columbus fell very flat, and was greeted with murmurs of "who's he?"

A Colorado school teacher who understood to preserve discipline by pulling the children's teeth barely escaped a lynching after he had taken out 35. They will never forget this method for the extraction of roots.

A Promising Boy.

A boy in the Wichita, Kans., schools has been suspended for reading the following essay on "Pants," says the Guthrie State Capital: "Pants

are made for men and not men for pants. Women are made for men and not for pants. When a man pants for a woman and a woman pants for a man they are a pair of pants. Such pants don't last. Pants are like molasses; they are thinner in hot weather and thicker in cold. The man in the moon changes his pants during the eclipse. Don't you go to the pantry for pants, you might be mistaken. Men are often mistaken in pants. Such mistakes make breeches of promise. There has been much discussion as to whether pants is singular or plural. Seems to us when men wear pants they are plural, and when they don't wear any pants it is singular. Men go on a tear in their pants, and it is all right but when the pants go on a tear it is all wrong.

Teacher: Give a sentence illustrating the correct use of the word "clean" and "cleanly."

Little Girl: If the boy's mother, and his grand-ma, and his aunts, and his sisters, and the servant girl is "cleanly" the boy will be "clean" sometimes.

The janitor of one of the Portland public schools, coming into the classroom one day recently, saw on the blackboard this sentence: "Find the greatest common divisor." "Hullo," said he, "is that durned thing lost again?"

Good News: Teacher, This is the fifth time you've been late to school this week.

Boy: Yes'm.

"How do you expect to keep business appointments when you grow up?"

"My legs'll be longer then."

At a Ladies College: Lady Principal: "You are daily receiving letters from town; have you, perchance, formed an attachment?"

Boarder: "No!"

Principal: "Then where do the letters come from?"

Boarder: "I don't know myself; they are anonymous."

Principal: "But you answer them every day!"

Boarder: "Yes: but likewise anonymously."

School Desk Agent: (in the near future) "Beg pardon for intruding sir, but you are the Governor of these islands, are you not?"

Territorial Governor of Hawaii: "I am, sir. What can I do for you?"

School Desk Agent: I would like to supply your schools with our patent hygienic seats.

Governor of Hawaii. No use for them. We use home made sugar cane chairs.



It Was April First.

Teacher: I am told that you have been calling Johnnie Ducker names. Is that true?

Pupil: Yes, ma'm.

Teacher: Then what did you call him?

Pupil: I called him Johnnie Ducker.



Teacher: For what is Switzerland noted?

Pupil (after a pause): Sweetzerkase.

Teacher: Yes, but for something more grand, awe-inspiring and majestic. Try again.

Pupil (making another effort): Limburger.

Teacher: What is the plural of baby?

Pupil: Twins.

"I suppose your teacher is very fond of you, Georgie?"

"Yes. She keeps me with her two hours after school nearly every day."

School Boy: There is one thing I don't like about Columbus.

Teacher: What is that, Johnnie?

"Well, he was a foreigner, you know."

Mother (proudly): "And so you got to the head of your spelling class to-day?"

Little Son: "Yes, mother. The whole class missed in spelling a word 'cept me."

Mother: "And you didn't?"

Little Son: "No, mother. There warn't but one way left to spell it."

Little Dick: I told mamma what a good boy I was to-day, and she gave me a penny, and then I gave it to Johnny Stout, if he'd commence goin' to school.

Little Dot: What good will that do?

Little Dick: When I tell mamma that Johnny Stout is goin' to school, she'll keep me home, 'cos Johnny Stout's brother's got the measles.

Little Johnny Fizzletop had spent his first day at school.

"What did you learn?" asked his mother.

"Didn't learn anything."

"Well, what did you do?"

"Didn't do anything. There was a woman wanted to know how to spell cat and I told her."

A teacher in San Francisco public school was informed by a lawyer at 2 p. m. that she was heir to \$200,000. He expected to see her grab her bonnet and run, but instead of that she calmly replied: "I will hear the class in geography, whip three boys, and be at your office in an hour."

Teacher: Johnny, write a whole number.

Johnny's slate shows a cipher.

Teacher: What's that, Johnny?

Johnny: That is the only number that has a hole right through it.

At a Zanesville teachers' examination last week one of the questions in history was: "What do you consider the most important event in Cleveland's administration?" Twenty-three out of the twenty-four ladies answered: "His marriage."

A lady writes from Germany that she is discouraged about learning the German language. A German friend who tried to converse with her in English made such a mistake that she fears she may do as badly in German. The German gentleman innocently gave this rendering of a familiar saying: "The goat is willing, but the meat is feeble."



## EAST, WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH.

## BOARD OF EDUCATION NEWS FROM EVERY QUARTER.

The school board of Waltham, Mass., recently passed a resolution that children should be kept after school not longer than thirty minutes for study and fifteen minutes for bad conduct.

The board of education of Glenn Falls, N. Y. have taken the matter of cigarette smoking into their hands and have passed resolutions directing the superintendent of schools, and inviting the other officers in charge of the village schools, to use all proper efforts to enforce the law relative to cigarette buying and selling.

The Dallas, Tex., school board adopted a resolution providing that the Superintendent of schools is instructed to allow no one to teach any private classes in or about any public school house of that city.

The school board of La Crosse, Wis., had adopted a resolution that all teachers be forbidden to receive or read advertisements in the school rooms, or to permit the announcement of any entertainment.

The Newburyport, Mass., school board is considering the question of adopting one session in the high school.

Mr. T. Stewart, the colored member of the Brooklyn, N. Y., school board has prepared a proposition to do away with the present system of numbering the schools and to name them after prominent citizens, thus paying honor to the living and dead men whose names are prominently connected with the history of Brooklyn.

Thirty women voted at the recent school election held in Reynolds, N. Da., and elected their candidate.

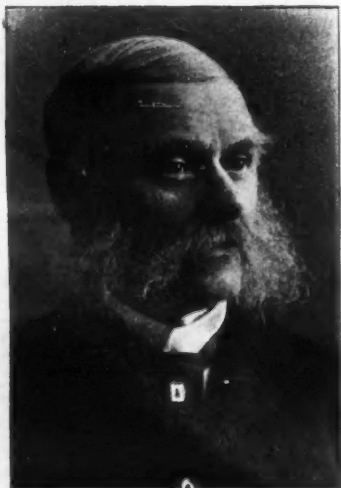
The school board of Brooklyn has abolished the color line in the city schools and ordered that hereafter the white and colored children should sit in the same schools.

The Chicago school board has appointed August Fiedler school architect whose salary has been fixed at \$6,000 dollars per year, instead of 2½ per cent on plans as formerly.

The school board of Chattanooga, Tenn., has passed a resolution that no married woman shall be elected as teacher in the public schools: this resolution is to take effect at the close of the present year.

The Griswold, Iowa, school board at a recent meeting ordered matting placed on the stairway of the public school building for the purpose of deadening the sound of the pupils while going up or coming down stairs.

The public schools of Minneapolis have resumed corporal punishment, after a trial of several years without it. There seemed to be a weakening influence upon the discipline of a school when the pupils knew that the use of the rod of correction was prohibited.



O. A. ARCHER,  
Chairman School Board, N. Adams, Mass.

The school board of Du Bois, Pa., recently adopted a resolution to furnish free copy books, drawing books, tablets and stationery to the public school pupils of that city.

It is said that there is a strong movement in San Diego, Cal., to put women on the school board, in order to lift it out of politics.

The New York City School board is opposed to giving women any representation on the board. A bill is now before the N. Y. legislature to grant women representation on the board in the proportion of one to five.

The Chicago Board of education adjourned one of its last month's meetings out of respect of the late Louis Nettlehorst, ex-president of the board. Suitable resolutions were adopted by a rising vote.

The school board of Jamestown, N. J., has under consideration a recommendation to the effect that promotions be made in all grades below the senior grammar upon the estimate of the teacher instead of by the standing in examinations.

## CHICAGO'S SCHOOL BOARD.

## THE GERMAN QUESTION AND THE "FADS."

At the meeting of the Chicago Board of Education the question of German in the public schools came up in the form of a report from the Committee on school management in the following form;

The Committee on School Management respectfully report that they have had under consideration during several sessions of the committee the matter referred to them of discontinuing the study of German in the primary schools and are of the opinion that the study of German in the primary schools should not be discontinued.

E. G. HALLE,  
P. H. DUGGAN,  
A. S. TRUDE,  
MARY E. BURT,  
THOMAS CUSACK.

## Committee on School Management:

Without pause Secretary Johnston proceeded to read the minority report. It was:

WHEREAS, The study of German was introduced in the public schools of Chicago nearly thirty years ago for local reasons, and as such reasons have at the present time practically lost all their force and significance on account of the assimilation of the then newly arrived German element with the native population;

WHEREAS, The teaching of any one foreign language is fundamentally wrong in principal and an injustice to other nationalities; and

WHEREAS, The pressing needs of our school system are, first, better trained teachers, which will require a city normal school, and, second, sufficient number of school buildings so that no teacher shall be placed over more than forty scholars; and

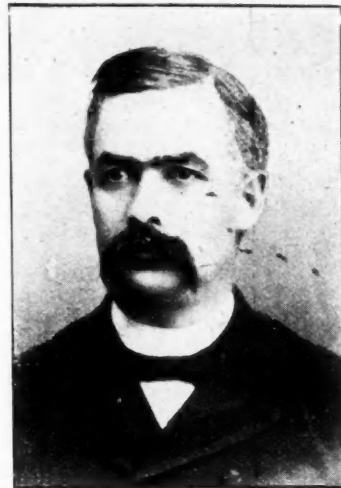
WHEREAS, Proceeding on the principle of the greatest good to the greatest number, German, not being a necessity, as is shown by the fact that even its advocates only ask that it be made an optional study, should give way to the more pressing needs of the scholars and the money be expended in a manner that would better secure the end and aims for which the schools were established; and

WHEREAS, We believe that the arguments for the retention of German as made on educational and utilitarian grounds are not sufficiently cogent to warrant the time and money expended upon the study of German,

Therefore, the undersigned, a minority of the Committee on School Management, would respectfully report and recommend that the study of German be discontinued in the primary and grammar grades of the public schools of the City of Chicago at the close of the present school year.

WILLIAM H. BEEBE.

Mr. Revell moved that all reports relating to special studies be referred to a special committee of five. The President explained that to do this the Committee of School Management would have to be discharged. Mr. Warner then moved that both reports be deferred and published. Mr. Halle in-



R. B. DUDGEON,  
Supt. City Schools, Madison, Wis.

stantly protested. Mr. Warner said members of the board were absent and all should be given a chance to go on record with their votes. He renewed his motion to defer and publish. Mr. Beebe seconded him and the President immediately ordered that it be done. This the President explained was the only course under the rules.

Mr. Trude began with a motion that the rules be suspended and the reports taken up. The President refused to entertain his motion.

"The rules say," said President McLaren, "that upon request of two members a report may lie over. The request has been made and I have ruled upon it as the rules required."

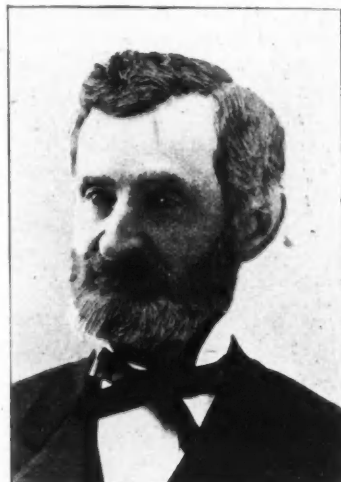
Mr. Trude appealed from the decision of the President and his appeal was sustained.

Mr. Trude immediately made a motion to suspend the rules and consider German. The vote was taken without any debate, and it resulted in the defeat of the motion.

## THE WERNER PUBLISHING CO.

The reorganization of several important publishing houses under the name of the Werner Publishing Co. is an important move in the publishing business of this country. This company is bringing out some of the most valuable works heretofore offered. Among the prominent works which have met with the greatest success are the revised encyclopedia Britannica and Stoddard's "Glimpses of the World".

The company has established an educational department and will give special attention to the school people of the United States. Mr. J. C. Thomas, formerly of the American Book Co., is the manager of this department, and Mr. Ira T. Eton is the general agent. Both gentlemen are well and favorably known in the school world for their splendid business tact and untiring energy.



B. S. STONE,  
President Board of School Trustees, Mexico, N. Y.